

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The United Farmers of Alberta hold
their Annual Convention in Edmonton
on January 19-20. Active Farmers'
Organizations indicate Progress.



JANUARY 19th, 1910

Volume II.

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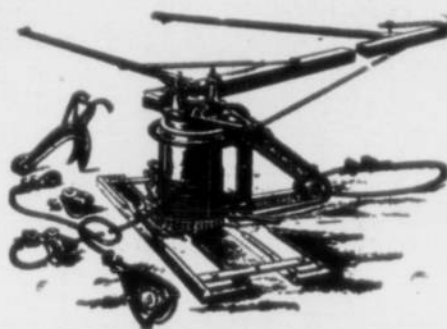
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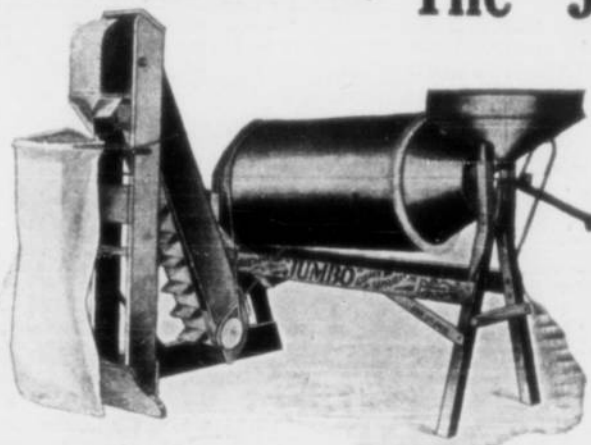


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\$1.65; 10 bus. or more, per bus. \$1.75

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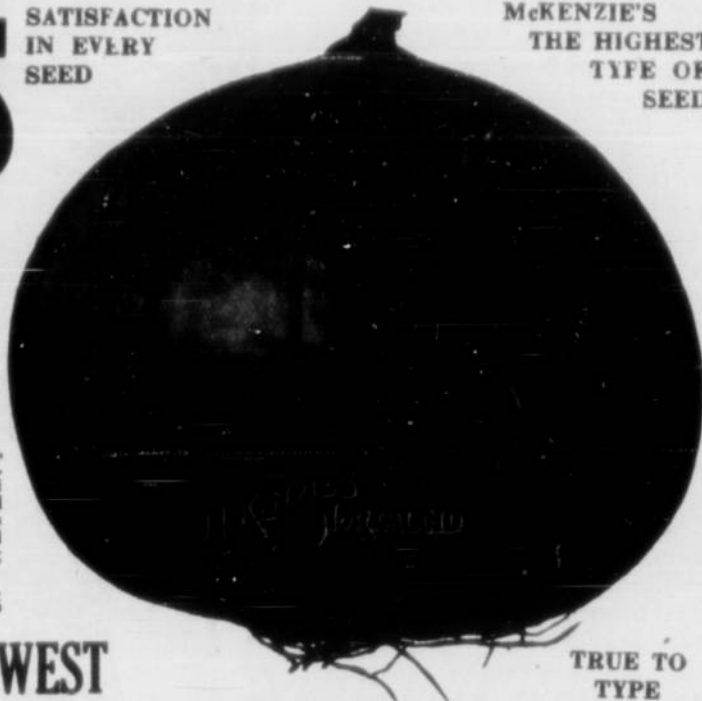
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Last Year	This Year
D. Wrandall	D. Randall
And. Olson	J. A. Olson
Bill McCoy	Wm. McCoy
Martin Bruetzman	M. Brantzman
W. M. Radtke	Wm. Radke
C. M. McElmore	C. M. McLemore
J. A. Flowers	J. A. Flonnis
A. Nagler	A. C. Nagler
Fred. Sy	Fred. See

Many of those of you who read this will laugh at the errors made as if you didn't make them yourselves. A greater number of these mistakes are made by people who don't think that they are making them.

Adopt a certain way in which to write your name all the time. Be sure to write it that way yourself every time and see that others do the same when you give them your name to write. Secretaries of Local Associations should be very careful not to use the nicknames of members. Won't you help us to get our mailing list in first class condition for 1910, by being more careful about how names are written?

There are thousands of people in this country who have something they want the readers of this paper to buy; there are thousands of things which readers of this paper now buy elsewhere or don't buy at all which they might buy from those who advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide.

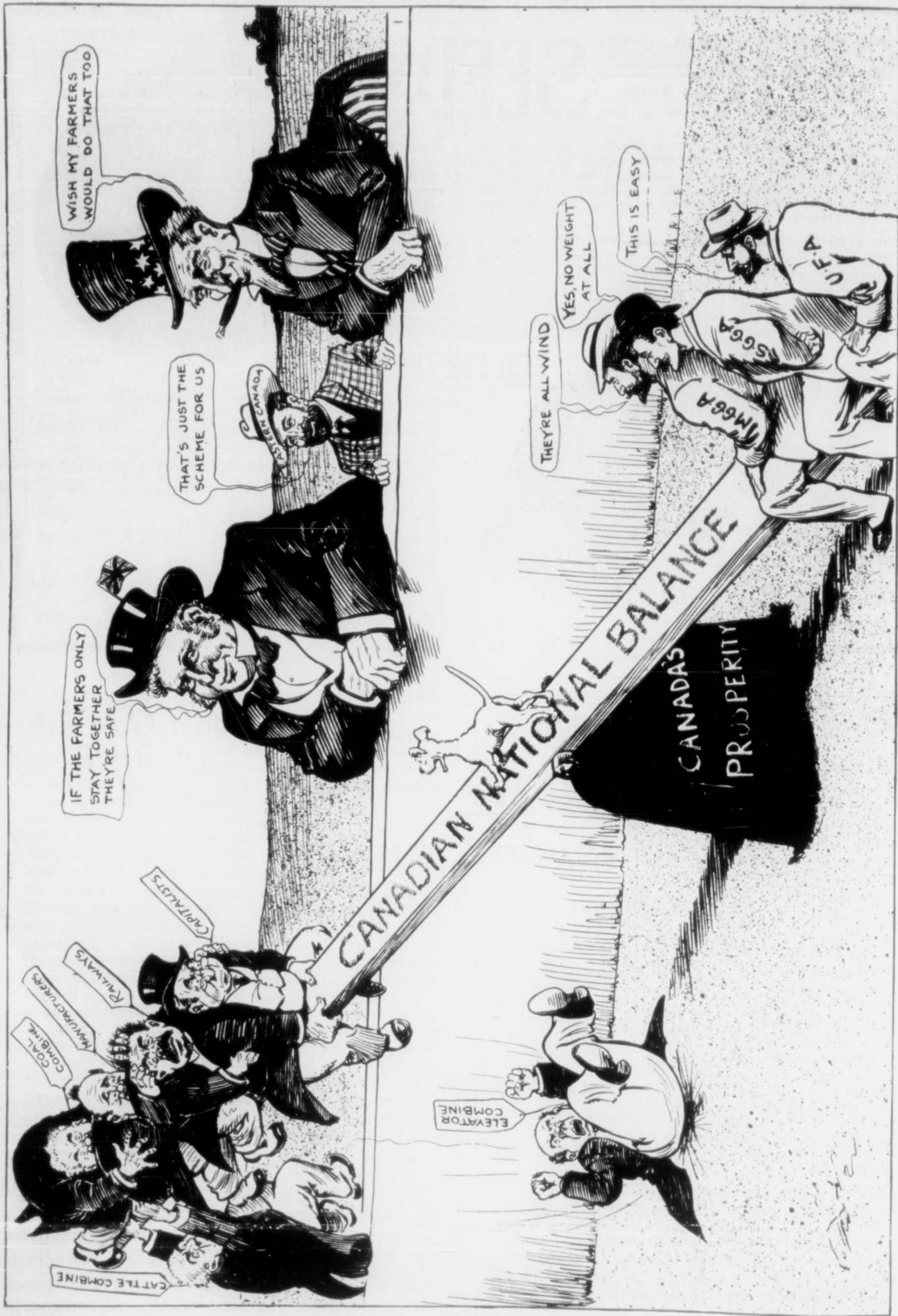
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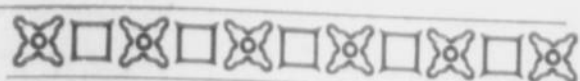
THE POINT? When buying anything, buy that which is advertised in your own publication, and if you don't see what you want to buy, write a postal card to The Guide, stating what you want to buy, and we will see that reliable producers or handlers of that which you want to buy are given a chance to advertise their product in the paper. Do you see how you can help yourselves (your own paper) by turning your business in favor of those who are willing to do business with you by advertising in your paper? Don't forget this! Help during the present year to make The Grain Growers' Guide the greatest power in the solution of economic problems, and the greatest advertising medium in Western Canada. Advertisers will advertise in your paper if they can increase their business by so doing. Patronize those who advertise, and those whom you patronize will advertise.

When writing to advertisers please mention that
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THE WORLD IS WATCHING



The Organized Farmers are the Heavyweights of any Nation



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Foreign Subscriptions \$1.50. " " "

Advertising Rates on Application.

Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

JANUARY 19th, 1910

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

One of the greatest needs in Western Canada today is that the farmer should be able to secure cheap money—which he cannot do at the present time. So long as the farmer has to pay 8, 10 and 12 per cent. on loans and on money due implement firms and other dealers, he will be terribly handicapped in his work. The legislation in force at the present time regarding credit, is not very favorable to the farmer. That is, the ordinary farmer. The man who holds large properties can secure money from the banks on his personal security, but the small farmer is not so fortunate. The loan companies, who are allowed to take as security real estate, (which the chartered banks cannot do) charge various rates of interest. Too frequently they get the farmer in a position where he is compelled to sacrifice his farm to satisfy the demands of the loan company. At the present time 3 per cent. is paid on deposits in Canadian banks, and 4 per cent. by the majority of loan companies. This money, loaned out by banks, if loaned at all to farmers, is usually at 8 per cent. and oftentimes higher, though for commercial enterprises the money is loaned at lower rates. The loan companies charge varying rates for their money, but take good security.

What the farmer needs is a system where he can secure money at 4 or 5 per cent., or at most 6 per cent. by giving good security. There seems no reason why this could not be done. In Eastern Canada and also in various parts of the old world, there is money in billions invested at 2½ and 3 per cent. This money is brought over to Canada by various financial institutions and it is this money that goes to the farmers at that exorbitant rate of interest.

In Denmark, Germany and Hungary a system of co-operative credit banks has been worked out. In Germany, it is known as the Raiffeisen system, which is an association of neighbors united to borrow a sum of money in order to lend it out as cheaply as possible in small amounts to such of themselves as may need loans. A great many of these banks have been organized and are affiliated with a great central bank of which the government holds controlling stock. It is a fact worthy of careful attention that none of these banks have had bad accounts. Every loan has been paid by the borrower. In Ireland the farmer gets his money at 3 per cent. through government aid to co-operative credit societies.

Such a system of banks has been the backbone of agriculture. In these instances, the government had performed its proper function

of protecting and assisting the farmers of the country. If such a system were worked out in Canada, the farmers of the West would be in a position to make greater profits than anywhere else in the world. The farmer could secure money, and pay cash to his local merchant, pay cash for his machinery and pay cash for all that he bought—pending the returns from his harvest. In this way, he would be doing business which would be satisfactory to every man with whom he dealt, and would be a still greater satisfaction to himself. The co-operative credit banks would finance him and he would meet his obligations when he received the returns from his crop. Every farmer can see that this would be a vast improvement on the present system where he is hampered and harassed by the various dealers which the present system compels to finance him. There can be little doubt but that the country merchant and other dealers, who cater to the farmers would be glad to do a cash business.

There is a bill at the present time before the Dominion House which makes provision for co-operative credit societies under the supervision of the department of labor.

It will, of course, be strenuously opposed by existing financial institutions, but the farmers of Canada should give it their support. If such a system as is in operation in France, Denmark and Germany could be put into operation in Canada, it would mean greater prosperity to the farmers of this great dominion than any other single legislation that could be enacted. The government of Canada, by such action, would be paving the way for national prosperity and for a fair deal to the wealth producers of the country such as is not known on this continent.

A FALSE RUMOR

A persistent rumor is being circulated throughout the province that the committee appointed by the Grain Growers' Association to confer with the government as to a system of government ownership of elevators, has recommended that the commission to be appointed to operate the system should receive salaries of \$8,000 for chairman, and \$6,000 for associates. A careful reading of the memorial presented to the government by this committee, will show that there was nothing said about salaries to the commissioners. Moreover, THE GUIDE is in a position to say that the question of salary was not considered by the committee until after those rumors appeared in the press, and that there is absolutely no truth in the statements that seem to be so persistently circulated among the farmers by those who are opposed to publicly owned grain elevators.

The grain growers of Manitoba may rest assured that, as far as the committee they appointed is concerned, the interests of the grain growers will be conserved and the commissioners will receive no larger salary than is consistent with the proper discharge of the onerous duties which will devolve upon them.

FARMERS AND INTERNATIONAL WARFARE

Throughout the world today, there is a growing agitation for disarmament among nations and for settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by appeal to arms. Yet, despite this, the nations of the world are spending hundreds of millions of dollars annually in the support of vast standing armies and in the creation of the most scientific fighting engines for their navies. Year by year the agitation for peace continues and year by year the armies and navies grow stronger. Public men throughout the world urge peace and meantime prepare for war. Our clergy utter prayers for the day that implements of warfare may be no more. What is the hope of the future? Will it be more war, or will it be less war?

In Germany today, there is an agitation

among the agricultural classes for a curtailment of the world alarming expenditure upon the army and navy of the fatherland. The German farmers, even though every man is a trained soldier, does not want to fight. He wants peace. But there is an element in Germany which is determined to continue the war-like preparations for the aggrandizement of the German Empire under the guise of self-protection. In England, the expenditure on the navy and army must continue for real self-protection if the integrity of the British Empire is to be assured. In Russia, in Japan, the expenditure continues, and the United States is developing a huge naval fighting equipment. Canada is now also committed to a tremendous naval expenditure. What will the outcome be?

The Hague Tribunal has been proven of some value, but is no real safe-guard to international peace. The nations of the world face each other armed to the teeth and smile and talk peace. When world conditions are considered, the only hope appears to be among the organized farmers. This may be considered an extravagant expression, but all other means apparently have failed and certainly farmers will never encourage warfare. They are prepared to protect their country if need be, but are also more given to the arts of peace than any other peoples. The hope of peace lies with the farmers and when the farmers of the various nations are organized as they should be, although it may be a quarter, or a half century hence, there will be a visible abatement of the expenditures now made for equipping man to take the life of his fellow man in battle. Let us all encourage organization among farmers.

RAILWAYS VERSUS FARMERS

The Dominion Government has expended a vast amount of money in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Moncton. This railway is to be handed over to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for seven years without interest, and for the following forty-three years for the payment of 3 per cent. upon capital investment and an option of a fifty year renewal upon the same terms if both parties agree. Without questioning the wisdom of this enterprise, it is interesting to consider what vast benefits would have accrued to the farmers of Canada had they been able to borrow those same millions from the government upon equally favorable terms, as they would be giving equally good security. Just imagine what a vast amount of good that great sum of upwards of \$65,000,000 would do for Canadian farmers. The interest on the sum at eight per cent. would be \$5,200,000, but at three per cent. would be \$1,950,000. Here would be a straight saving to the farmers of \$3,250,000 which would annually go into the pockets of Canadian farmers. The co-operative system would provide such relief for farmers if the government will support it. Farmers of the west, is it not worth working for? The railway is a good thing for the country, but farmers are useful to a country also, even if they don't receive very much consideration.

It is a fundamental principle of human life that success comes rapidly through co-operation. The system of managing nations, provinces and cities is an exemplification of this; the plan of financiers in banding together to construct railways, and great commercial enterprises is another proof of it, and for a minor example it has been shown that men working together in a trade shop will produce far better results than by working individually in solitude. The commercial world has long since discovered the power of united effort, and the producers of the world's bread have awakened to the realization that individually they are no match for conditions that are a menace to them.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC ERRORS

We read a good deal these days of hardship and suffering in our cities, and of poverty that is inconceivable to the majority of us. We read the opinions of men who say that the moral tone of the nation is not improving and that intelligence is not spreading as rapidly as it should. Whether we agree with the conclusions made by writers upon these subjects is a matter of no concern at the present moment. Suffice to say that there is something in their argument. Wherein lies the cause? In the last analysis it will be found that our present economic system is to blame for these conditions. When it is known that employees in large firms that are the leading financial and commercial concerns of the country receive a wage that is little more than a pittance, the matter is partially explained. Huge dividends are declared, but there is no improvement for the small wage earner. We look at our educational system and we see that the public money devoted to elementary educational work is altogether out of proportion with the immense sums spent in other enterprises for the public weal. We look at the agricultural side, and we see that the farmer is hampered in his work and gives poor returns for his labor. It is a system giving more to those who already have, and oppressing those who have little or have none. The whole tendency of our commercial life is towards the amassing of riches by a few, and this is aided in all directions by legislation specially prepared to that end. The conditions which we outline in the beginning of this article and which are frequently most vividly portrayed by our leading writers and speakers, cannot be improved to any appreciable extent under our present economic system. It is not necessary, in seeking improvement, that wealth should be taken from those who have it for the benefit of those who have not. But it is necessary that opportunities be made equally favorable for the poor to compete with the rich. When the poor are given a fair show, the poverty and suffering will be greatly lessened.

PLANNING NEXT SEASON'S BUSINESS

Progressive farmers usually devote the winter months to studying out methods for carrying on next season's operations—as to the kind of crops to sow, what stock to handle, what kind of cultivation to adopt in the preparation of the soil for the seed, what implements it will be necessary for them to secure, and many other problems that must be considered by those who hope to make a success of farming operations.

One other question which is of the utmost importance, but which in the past has not received the attention from farmers that its importance deserves, is, how to finance the operations of the farm until the crop is secured and marketed.

One feature of farm economics which has worked out to the disadvantage of farmers as well as business men, is the system of having all our liabilities fall due in November. This system forces farmers to dispose of the product of the farm in the fall of the year in order to meet these liabilities, and all purchasers of farm produce take advantage of that condition to depress the price of what the farmer has to sell, with the result that there is less money to go into the general trade of the country than there would have been were prices properly maintained.

There are certain classes of expenditures in the process of raising a crop, that must necessarily be provided for in the fall of the year. There are other outlays, such as notes for implements, interest on loans, insurance and other liabilities that might just as well fall due at other seasons of the year. Country storekeepers, blacksmiths, and doctors, often have good cause to complain of their accounts not being properly attended to by farmers. It usually happens that the storekeeper

or business man in the town or village, is forced to carry the farmer while he is paying out money to meet obligations accruing from mortgages, insurance, etc.

We think that farmers should seriously consider this winter, the advisability of changing their methods of providing for their summer's supplies and instead of getting the village storekeeper to carry them until after threshing, make arrangements with their local bank to get a loan until such time as they can realize on their year's operations. The banks are now beginning to look upon farmers' accounts in a different light to what they formerly did. There is no doubt that they would regard it better business to carry a number of farmers during the summer season than to carry the store-keeper who provides the farmer with necessary supplies.

The advantage to the farmer would be that he would buy his supplies for cash, and pay interest only on the cash value of what he purchased, while the storekeeper would have the advantage of being able to pay cash for the goods he purchased and thus secure for himself the usual trade discount.

The credit system has been the bane, not only of the farmers, but of business men in Western Canada, and every encouragement should be given to the large body of consumers that live on the land to transact their business on a cash basis.

KNOW YOUR OWN BUSINESS

It is now generally acknowledged that a mastery of the profession of agriculture, and knowledge of kindred subjects, require more careful and constant study than most other professions. As in other professions, farmers may make a living, and possibly may do even more than make a mere living without knowing much about farming. In this western country the incentive to understand thoroughly the most modern agricultural methods, is not so strong as in the eastern provinces. Almost any kind of a system with the rich western land, produces fair returns from the soil. In the eastern provinces unless a man attacks the soil with some intelligence he gets no appreciable returns and his prosperity depends upon the technical knowledge which he brings to bear upon his labor. The rapid increase in the value of land in the west works out to advantage in the case of many individual farmers, but it certainly does not encourage them to master the science of agriculture. So long as there is more money in holding land than in real farming there is not much inducement to farm properly.

Every farmer in the west is making a living in some branch of the profession. Possibly not one of them would claim to know all about his subject and there is no doubt a considerable number of farmers in the country that know very little about the work they are trying to do. This is a condition which should not exist. A miller could not expect success in his business, if he knew nothing about milling; nor a manufacturer, if he knew nothing about manufacturing; nor a railroad man, unless he studied transportation; nor an elevator man, if he did not know the grain business. As great as is the need of knowledge on the part of these men, the farmers need still more. There is only one way to lead in the profession of agriculture and to be a real farmer. It requires study and hard work. Every man must profit by the experience of others. The man who gets past the place where he cannot learn from experience, is not much good to himself or anybody else. The farmers of western Canada, as a class, are undoubtedly more enterprising, more energetic and as a rule more intelligent, than those of any other part of Canada, or, in fact, of those in the United States; but they still have a great deal to learn. The question of having a farmer's library and the best methods of acquiring informa-

tion should be discussed at local association meetings. If each farmer cannot buy a book that he needs, then it should be bought by the branch and passed around. There are a great number of valuable books and publications which are furnished free by the various departments of the government at Ottawa. There is something of interest to every farmer in them and these books should make a splendid start for the farmers' library. The farmer who has the idea that there will be no work for him to do, when all these reforms for which we are working have been secured, is laboring under a great error. When the day comes that the farmer or any other class can make a living without working for it, this world will be a nasty place in which to live. These reforms are not needed to lessen the work of the farmer, they are to give him a better return for his labor. Every farmer should get busy and study; educate and equip himself for his opportunities. The time to do this is now.

Press dispatches within the last two days, bring news that a section of the people in Cincinnati, Ohio, are showing open revolt against the high price of meat in that city. Thirteen thousand families have signed a pledge that they will abstain from meat for sixty days. This practically means that forty thousand people will do without meat during that period. Already the weight of numbers is having its influence, and the retail butchers of the city have called a meeting to discuss the advisability of lowering the price. Another dispatch from Washington states, that the anti-trust league has been formed with the avowed intention of combating the higher prices of all kinds of food-stuffs. This will take the form of a national organization. Already thousands of letters are pouring into the central executive, offering the assistance of the writers. It is plainly apparent that the public have become cognizant of the unfair conditions that menace them on every hand, and that they are resolved to take drastic and united effort to crush down these evils. The grain growers may secure a certain measure of exhilaration in observing that they are not alone in the battle against unfair conditions.

A strong factor in the building up of the Grain Growers' Association this year, has been the introduction of the social element. Banquets, entertainments and socials have been held with the co-operation of the ladies, and in every instance proved a splendid success. At one or two branches, debates have been held, in which live topics affecting the movement were thrashed out. Again, the system has been adopted, of interesting every individual member in some branch of the work. In these various ways, enthusiasm has been aroused and membership strengthened.

Emerson says "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." It is this essence in the plan of organization, and endeavor to that is lifting the farmers of western Canada to a higher plane of independence. A perceptible wave of enthusiasm is spreading to the most remote farming districts, and this is clearly reflected in the large number of new associations which are being formed all as by the glowing reports of progress we receive daily.

and that the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE to you, and believe it is having some in paving the way to better conditions, yet, so excellent missionary work by telling your neighbor of this, and by having him send for a sample copy.

A press representative in every association, who would write letters, and supply information to his local journal, would prove a mighty factor in arousing interest, and in advertising the progress of the movement.

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WINNIPEG, JANUARY 19th, 1910

Number 25

CO-OPERATION IN IRELAND

By Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada

Two years ago, when a bill respecting industrial and co-operative societies was before the House of Commons, a special committee of the house was appointed to consider the bill and to take evidence on it, from leading co-operators. Earl Grey was president of the International Co-operative Alliance, and is regarded as one of the leading experts in the world on the subject of co-operation. In giving his evidence, he dealt with the various countries of the world, and gave most interesting information on the subject. It is of great importance to the farmers of Canada that His Excellency is a strong advocate of co-operation. Among others Earl Grey dealt with the co-operation that had been developed in Ireland, and on that country he said as follows:

"The co-operative movement is a growth of recent date. Just as Mr. Sonne was the father of Danish co-operation, so Sir Horace Plunkett and Father Finley are the principal promoters of Irish co-operation. The first co-operative society was established in 1889.

"There are now in Ireland 300 creameries, 150 agricultural societies and 230 credit societies, and in addition there are poultry associations, flax societies, bee-keepers societies and various home industries' societies, making altogether at the end of 1906, 891 co-operative societies affiliated with the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, with a total membership of 90,000 members and with a trade turnover for 1905 of \$10,000,000.

"The registration of 32 new banks during 1905 is sufficient evidence that this form of co-operative society still appeals to the Irish farmer.

"The I.A.O.S. was started by Sir Horace Plunkett 18 years ago on the basis of self help, and on the foundation of self help has been gradually built up an edifice of government assistance.

"The government is co-operating with the I.A.O.S. in its endeavor to help the Irish farmers to help themselves. The report of the I.A.O.S. for the year ending June 30th, 1906, shows that the government granted the I.A.O.S. \$10,000 to help them to meet the expenses of organizing and supervising credit societies, and the subsidies contributed by the government to the I.O.A.S. to help it in its general work during the year ending February 28, 1907, were \$18,500.

"Now, I have learned from the report of this society most recently issued, that in Cape Colony one of their own men trained in Ireland has been appointed Agricultural Co-operation Commissioner, with power to spend \$43,000 on agricultural organizations and \$750,000 in co-operative loans.

"It has been recognized in South Africa that the chief want in that country was the impossibility of borrowing money for profitable agricultural operations, and that the best way of meeting this want was through co-operative credit.

"In the same way it has been found in Ireland that the money placed at the disposal of selected credit societies for loan at 3 per cent. by the department of agriculture, has been a great boon to the credit societies, which had difficulty in raising sufficient capital either from deposits or from the joint stock banks on overdraft.

"At the same time it should be stated that the joint stock banks have shown a very friendly spirit in their treatment of co-operative credit societies, several

bank managers having put themselves to personal inconvenience to attend meetings, and have shown a readiness to facilitate credit societies in various ways.

"The society reports that there is a constantly increasing confidence in the safety of the banks.

"It has been found—I am quoting from the society's report—in many districts where no other form of agricultural co-operation can otherwise obtain a foothold, co-operative credit is frequently welcome. This is partly due to the simplicity of the system and the effective aid which it gives to farmers in a comparatively short time, and it is due also to the fact that local prejudice amongst dealers is not so often directed against this form of co-operative enterprise as against poultry societies and agricultural societies. Indeed, some of the banks have been assisted in their formation by local merchants, who would have resisted any other type of co-operative society.

"It is satisfactory to be able to state that whereas investigations have been made as to the utility of the loans to the individual borrowers, the results have fully realized the most sanguine

"Co-operative societies are being formed in Ireland for the fattening of poultry, for the sale of eggs, for bacon curing, tobacco curing and for the handling of flax, with the result that the improvement effected in the co-operative handling of flax and the improved marketing facilities have undoubtedly been the means of considerably increasing the area under flax 1905-06.

"The dairy societies have been as in Denmark, of the greatest help to the Irish farmers. Dairy societies that have not hitherto engaged in agricultural trade are now recognizing the advantages derivable from the co-operation purchase of manures, seeds, etc., and are evincing quite a keen interest in the consolidation of business and federation for that purpose with the I.A.O.S.

"In districts where co-operative credit societies have been established with contiguity, if not in actual connection, with agricultural societies, it has been found that the bearing which one has on the other, undoubtedly tends to the usefulness and prosperity of both societies.

"Further, it is interesting to note that the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society was the first body in Ireland to guarantee the percentage of purity

I make two exceptions. Co-operative credit—a matter of vital concern to all farmers who intend to improve their system of agriculture, as they will have to adopt more tillage, with its corollary of winter dairying, and also live stock insurance, both of which at a later stage, I think, might be directly organized by a government department, with a view to the gradual development of a scheme which will justify the financing of the farmers' credit associations with public moneys on the lines followed in Germany and elsewhere, abroad."

A Farmer's Policy

By L. B. Walling

Secretary, Single Tax Association, Toronto

The Lawlor lot, on the north west corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, was sold recently at the rate of more than \$3,000,000 an acre, exclusive of the building upon it. This is a fair sample of how the value of land increases in our larger cities. This lot, it is said, was originally obtained by the Lawlor family many years ago in payment for a board and laundry bill. To many farmers this example may be a revelation. They never dreamed that city land ever reached such a price. But here it is in cold figures, and there is land in Toronto held at a higher price even than that.

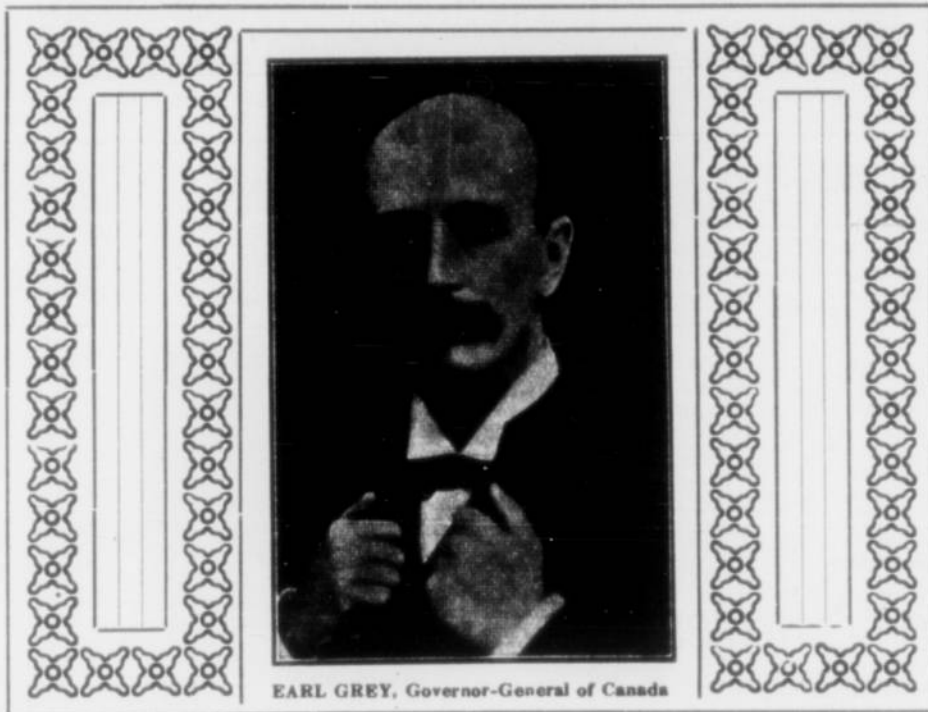
The same is true of every city and town in the province, the difference being only in degree. The larger and more populous the city the greater will be the value of the land. In New York and Chicago there is land 10 times as valuable as in Toronto.

The farmers of Ontario have all along held that they were the principal land owners of the province, but they are not. They are, so far as area is concerned, but most farm land is in itself of comparatively little value. Let any of those who have in the past opposed any proposal to raise all taxes from land values, sit down and figure how much farm land in their township it would require to buy one acre of such city land as the Lawlor lot. In many cases they will find that it would take more than all the farms in the township, improvements and all. It is to the cities and towns, therefore, that we must go to find the land owners of the province, if we would measure land by its value.

And how many farmers have any conception of the extent to which they themselves, taken as a whole, have contributed to the production of these enormous city land values? The value of land, apart from the improvements on or in it, is not the product of the land owners individually, but the collective product of the whole community. And the farmers are a part, and a most essential part, of the community. Imagine a community without any rural population. The cities draw their very life blood from the country. The country could get along in a way without the city, as in the case of pioneer communities, but the city owes its very existence to the country.

The land value taxer says that as the value of the land, exclusive of improvements, is the collective product of the community as a whole, it should be taxed for the benefit of the community as a whole. This would mean that high priced city lots, like the Lawlor

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EARL GREY, Governor-General of Canada

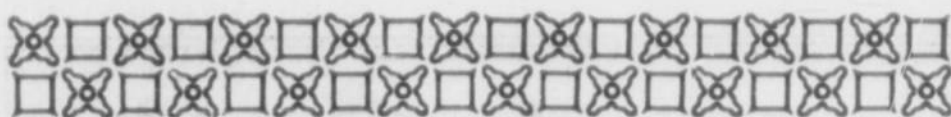
expectations, and profits of 20 to 50 per cent. or even more, have been proved to accrue the farmers adopting this form of credit. Another advantage which might be called as by-product arising from the working of the banks, is the increased interest taken, not only in the system itself, but in agricultural co-operation generally, by the committees. Men who hardly know each other except by name, and virtually never met, who were sundered by religious or political differences, meeting on bank committees, have helped each other in their work as farmers, and by discussing practical questions of local or general interest, have helped themselves and their parish by the diffusion of useful knowledge, the increase of practical improvements and the spirit and practice of good fellowship.

and germination of farm seeds and has thus been able to raise the standard of seeds to the great advantage of the farmers; and by reducing the cost of artificial manures has increased their use enormously, while the action of the department of agriculture has led to a more intelligent application of fertilisers.

"It may also be of interest to mention that the I.A.O.S. has arranged a scheme which enables members to obtain compensation for workmen's accidents by small premium of 3 per servant; and to insure their live stock from death by accident or disease for 4 per cent. per annum.

"I should like to quote one sentence from the speech of Sir Horace Plunkett at the last annual meeting of the I.A.O.S.

"The provision of funds from public sources must be regarded as temporary.



Farmers' Company

Report of Shareholders' Auditor Shows that Grain Growers' Grain Co. has Accomplished a Great Work for Western Farmers, and has been able to sell Majority on Right Side of Market

In compliance with the request of the board of directors that the shareholders' auditor make an examination of the receipts and sales of car consignments of grain, for a period of sufficient length to cover considerable fluctuation in market prices, in order to ascertain whether the rumor said to be current in some districts is well-founded, viz.—that a large proportion of the sales, more or less at the discretion of the management, is effected during low markets, or at lower than the market quotations. I beg to submit the following as the result of my examination.

In this examination, I have taken the period from October 20th to November 15th, which includes frequent fluctuations in the market, and have dealt with grades of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. The cars under consideration, are those that were to be sold before storage began and those of which the selling was left to the judgment of the management, and which were sold during the period named. The cars were selected consecutively from the several car books and cover the period referred to. I took the daily market quotations for the whole period and compared these with the prices received each day, having first ascertained the date of each sale, and verified from the shippers' settlements that the selling price indicated in the car book was the price actually remitted to the shipper, less freight, etc.

As a result of this comparison, I found that over 93% of such car lots were sold at a price higher than the market quotations for the day on which the sales were made; that about 4% were sold on a par with the market quotations for the day; and that less than 3% were sold at a price lower than the quotations for the day—these latter seemingly being instances where the market took a rise just before its close, while the sales had been made earlier in the day. In the next place, I took the highest and the lowest market quotations between the time the warehouse receipt was received and the time storage would begin, on each car, and compared the selling prices received for each car lot therewith.

As a result of this comparison I found that over 10% had been sold at practically the highest point of the market prior to the time when storage would begin; that an additional 51% had been sold at a higher price than the average price for the term before storage; that 18% was sold at approximately the average price before storage charges would begin; that 11% was sold somewhat below the average price for that term; and that there were no sales made at or near the lowest point of such term. The result of this examination makes clear to my

mind that the rumor referred to is without foundation in fact.

In addition to the above, I also examined the sales book as to the disposition of, and prices received for the same grades throughout the season, beginning September 22nd and ending November 10th. This refers to what is understood as sales to the trade. I found the average market price to be 96.95¢ for No. 1 Northern and 95.13¢ for No. 2 Northern for the whole of that period. I then took all the sales of these grades and the market quotations for the same grades and dates and found that the average market quotations for the days on which sales were made were 97.02¢ for No. 1 and 95.52¢ for No. 2. This shows that the days on which sales were made the market averaged somewhat higher than the average market for the whole period—slightly better for No. 1 Northern, considerably better for No. 2 Northern.

I then averaged the prices received for these sales and found them to be 97.48¢ for No. 1 Northern and 96.03¢ for No. 2 Northern, being in the case of No. 1 Northern .53 or over ½¢ higher than the average market price for the whole period, and .438 or nearly ½¢.



Threshing scene; farm of David McIntosh

over the average market quotations for the days on which sales were made. In the case of the No. 2 Northern it was .511 or over ½¢ higher than the average market quotations for the days on which sales were made and .904 or over 9-10¢ higher than the average market price for the whole period.

I noticed also that somewhat larger sales were made with higher prices than with low ones, so that the above difference would be to some extent increased if that feature were worked out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. H. BEWELL,
Shareholders' Auditor.

Beef Ring Shares

Details regarding a beef-ring have been requested by several readers of THE GUIDE and as farmers in many localities are planning at this season for a fresh supply of fresh beef by means of a beef-ring, we give particulars regarding shares for different numbers of members.

The customary arrangement is for members to be agreed to provide an animal each for slaughter on successive weeks, said animal to be a steer or heifer, not more than two, or perhaps three years old, and to dress not less than 300, or in some cases 400, and not more than 500 pounds, exclusive of head, heart, liver, feet, tail, fat of internal organs, etc., which parts, along with hides of the animal, go to the owner. The services of a competent butcher are secured to kill the animal and apportion the carcass according to a fixed chart, cuts being supplied in turn, so that by the close of the season, each member

has received an entire carcass. At the end of the season, settlement is made among the members, according to the weights of the animals slaughtered, on the basis of a fixed stated price for beef, from or to those who go below or above the average.

Butchers have different charts for cutting into shares. A chart for a sixteen-share beef-ring, commonly used, is as follows:

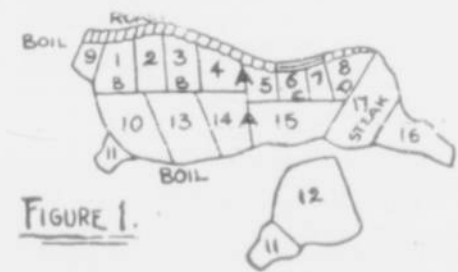


Fig. 1 represents one-half of beef lying on table ready for saw. Before letting this half down, divide it in the middle by running a saw across at "a" between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table, divide fore quarters at line "b."

No. 9 represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 1 represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 2 represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 3 represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 4 represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.

No. 11 represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joint.

No. 14 represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13 represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10 represents brisket.

No. 12 represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in Fig. 1.

Then take the hind quarter and divide at the line "d."

No. 15 represents flank. Cut flank off at line "c."

No. 5 represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represents sirloin, rump No. 2 and rump No. 1 respectively. Divide these three to as near the same weight as possible.

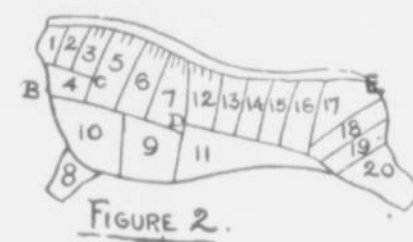
No. 17 represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.

No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been

cut up it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by time-table, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak. The other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

A successful chart for a beef-ring of twenty members is as follows:



The numbers that go together are: 1 and 18, 2 and 16, 3 and 12, 4 and 13, 5 and 17, 6 and 20, 7 and 11, 8 and 15, 9 and 14, 10 and 19.

In some localities twenty-four share rings are in operation. Many individuals, too, decide that they cannot handle a whole share, and so arrange with a neighbor to go halves. With a 16 share ring, an animal up to three years and an averaged dressed weight of about 400 pounds, one share gives a fair supply to two small families. It can be seen therefore that the number of shares will have to be governed by conditions, and that the chart will have to be made out accordingly. A competent butcher will find little difficulty in dividing the carcass in such way that each member will receive justice.

♦ ♦ ♦

If you want work well done, select a busy man. The other kind have no time.

Young Men on the Farm

There came into my hands a few days ago a letter which, while a private one, raises public questions of very great importance. This letter was written by a young man who is at present engaged in farming. His farm is located in one of the best districts of the province, and the owner is apparently in easy financial circumstances. But he is not satisfied; he wants to get into the city and he gives as one reason for his desire a belief that the manual labor required is less in the city than it is on the farm.

Justification for making reference to the particular case thus presented lies in the fact that it is representative of a class. There are, it is to be feared, thousands of young men living on Canadian farms today who entertain the same desire that has been expressed by my correspondent—the desire to remove to the big centre. Is this desire based on wisdom? Has the young farmer more to hope for in the city than he can expect to attain on the home acres?

Leaving aside the question of special adaptability for a special calling let us fairly and frankly consider the general question raised. In the first place the fact must not be forgotten that special training is required for work in a city as well as on a farm. Not only is there need of special technical knowledge in both cases, but there is required knowledge of the ways of life peculiar to each. Because of this a man is under quite as great a handicap in moving from a farm to the city as one bred in the city would be under on moving to a farm.

But, dropping this also, let us come right to the core of the question. Is the average man in the city as well off as the average man in the farm? It is probable that many young farmers if this question were put to them, would answer that the average city man is a good deal better off. Such an answer, when the circumstances are considered, would not be an unnatural one. Those from whom the answer would come have seen urban life in its most attractive form. Their association with city people has been confined to the young—to those responsible merely for a weekly board bill with earnings beyond this sufficient to meet a liberal expenditure on dress and enjoyment. They have not seen much of another side, that presented by men past middle life, with families to provide for and with every dollar earned required to meet outgo in paying rent and in buying food, clothing and other necessities. They are wholly unacquainted with that other side, the seamy side—the case presented by old men, unfitted for the strenuous life in factory or shop, and glad to pick up any old job that may be offered.

"Where are the old men?" exclaimed Andrew Elliott one day as we stood together and watched a crowd of employees streaming from a Galt factory. The same question might be asked at any shop or factory door in Toronto. I saw a couple of hundred employees pouring from the Massey factory one day last summer. There did not seem to be a man past fifty in the lot. A street car the other morning was packed to suffocation by people on their way to work. There was only one grey head, in addition to my own, to be seen. It is the same all over Toronto. The city demands men at their best; it has no use for those whose physical power has begun to wane. It is different on the farm; there, even after the shadows begin to lengthen with the setting of life's sun, work can be found, fitted to the failing powers, which will keep mind and body employed and ensure peace and content impossible to thousands of like age in the city who feel that they are a drag and encumbrance upon others.

It is true colossal fortunes such as are credited to men like William MacKenzie are not accumulated on the land; but neither, on the other hand, is there abject poverty anywhere on the farm such as is seen in masses in the crowded centres. Besides, these big fortunes frequently disappear as quickly as they come.

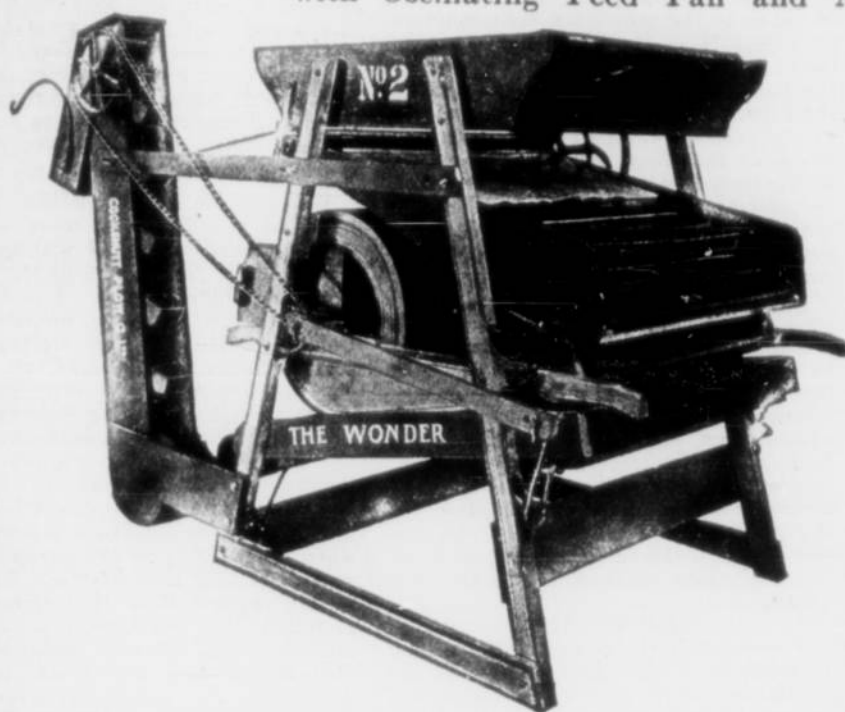
Take the average in both cases, and I have seen not a little of both sides of it, there is more of all that makes life worth living on the farm than there is in the city. Even the labor is more taxing in the latter case; if it is not

Continued on page 11

Most Wonderful of :: :: Grain Cleaners is "WONDER"

THE ONE POSITIVE SUCCESS in SEPARATING Wild Oats from Wheat and Barley

Fifteen Sieves (all Zinc) are used in this PERFECT GRAIN CLEANER with Oscillating Feed Pan and Adjustable Upper and Lower Shoes



The gang of FIVE ZINC SCREENS used in the upper shoe for wheat (the top sieve covered with oil cloth) makes it practically impossible for the oats to pass through with the wheat. This covering makes the oat grains lie flat, and they CANNOT DO OTHERWISE than fall out at the back of the mill as screenings. Any possible "misses" are provided for in the screens the grain passes through later.

The special construction of the sieves is carried out with the effect always in view of retaining the FLAT position of the wild oats so they will not go through the round sieve holes with the wheat. This end has been perfectly attained, and the operation of the sieves is invariable.

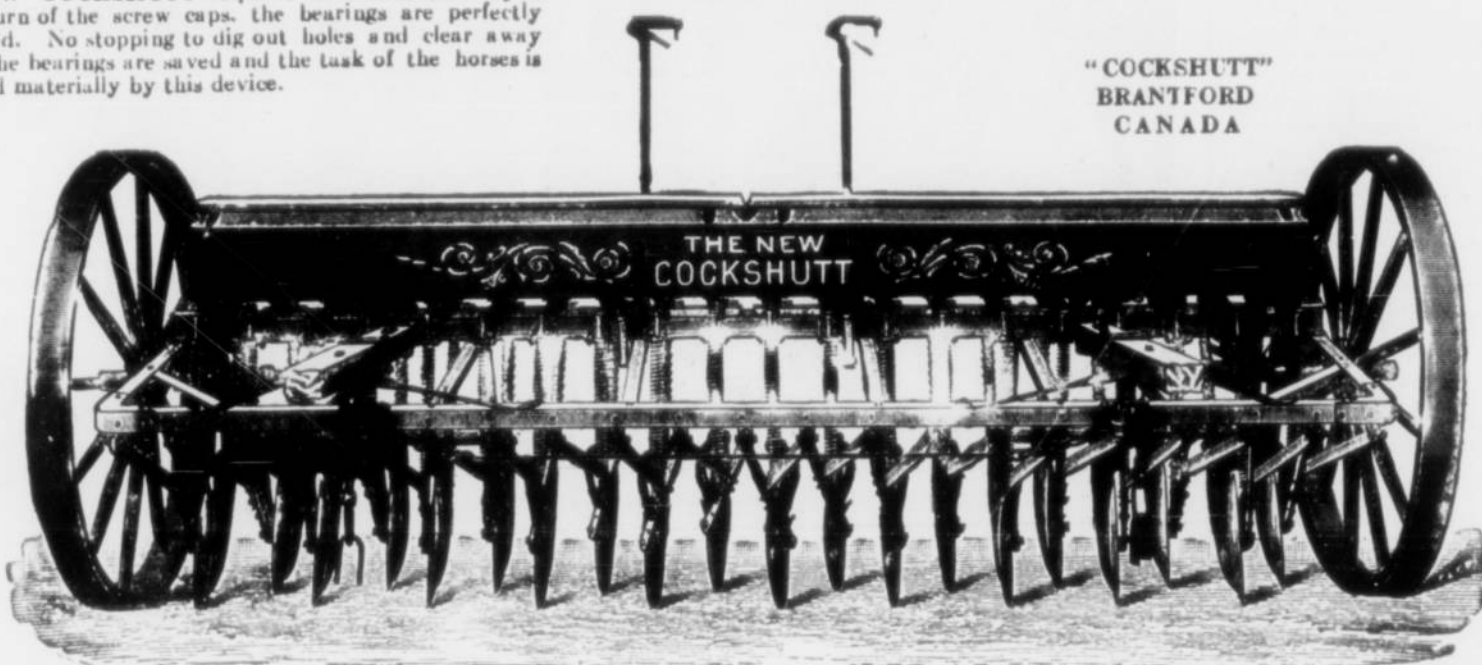
We cannot do justice to the many ingenious devices introduced into this machine in a brief notice. Write us at once for our DETAILED printed matter, giving the fullest particulars or see the Cockshutt Agent; but five minutes' inspection of the "WONDER" doing its work would convince you that here indeed IS a cleaner that will CLEAN PERFECTLY and CLEAN RAPIDLY.

Made in two sizes: No. 2, screens 32 in. wide; No. 1, screens 24 in. wide. We recommend the large size mill (No. 2), as its capacity is much larger, and it is quite easy to handle. Either can be furnished with a strong, practicable bagger of large capacity.

Unlike other makes the "WONDER" includes a gang of four upper shoe zinc barley screens in its regular equipment (no extras). It is important that this special barley gang can be used for abnormally large wheat. SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT

NEW SELF-OILING SEEDER.

The NEW COCKSHUTT requires no OIL CAN. By a simple turn of the screw caps, the bearings are perfectly lubricated. No stopping to dig out holes and clear away dirt. The bearings are saved and the task of the horses is lightened materially by this device.

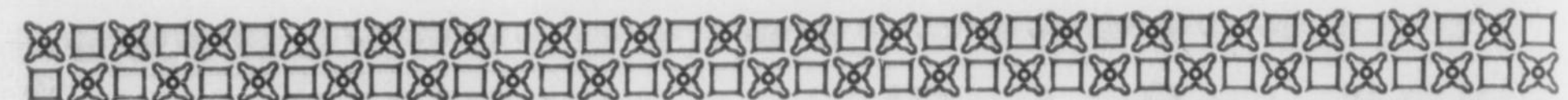


The NEW COCKSHUTT is provided with COMPRESSION GREASE CUPS at all important bearings. These cups are filled with hard oil at the beginning of the season; the covering cap is also filled and screwed on. This means a steady and continuous lubrication at these points, and the bother and irregularity of the oil can is eliminated. It excludes all dust and grit; friction is reduced to an imperceptible point. The COCKSHUTT is the ONLY DRILL possessing this unique device in oiling.

THE LUBRICATION OF THE BEARINGS OF THE DISC BLADES is one of the most striking features of this Seeder. They are provided with an unusually large oil chamber, and the oil supply is retained by a special screw cap. The bearings are absolutely protected from dust by a spring dust cap. These oil chambers are filled before leaving the factory, and will run for a whole season without replenishing. The following spring you have only to remove the cap and insert the hard oil.

Get the Cockshutt Agent to show you this PERFECT MODERN DRILL or write us for Catalog.

COCKSHUTT PLOW Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON



AN EASY APPROACH TO THE IDEAL

Few persons who have given serious thought to public affairs in Canada are satisfied with conditions as they exist. We have still true and honorable men in Canadian public life, men who hold conscience higher than income and who would resign their seat rather than betray the public trust for private gain. But it is true that we have politicians in power about whom this cannot be said; men who hold their seat year after year and term after term, in spite of the will of the people, and by their unscrupulous actions pollute public service for honorable men and enrich themselves at the public loss.

The will and desires of the people are ignored by their public servants, and their property and franchises given to favored individuals and monied corporations. Our elections have come to be little more than party wars, where the airs become filled with the odium of corruption, bribery, graft and slander till the self-respecting citizen fears to enter what ought to be the most dignified of all callings, the government of the nation.

A HOTBED OF GRAFT

Such Things Ought Not To Be.

A very little reflection will show the most conservative that there is something radically wrong. Now, what is that something? Is it not simply this that our system of representative government,—"the rule of the people for the people, by the people,"—has been silently slipping from our grasp, getting further and further away from us, until now we waken up to the fact that the corporation, the boss and the lobby, are enjoying the real benefits from our "perfect" system of representative government. In short, is it not that our representative government has become a mis-representative government, or as an American writer ably expresses the same idea concerning the republic. He says: "To-day, after a lapse of a century and a quarter, combinations of power, of financial, industrial and even political power, have found entrenchments in our institutions in the face of which for multitudes of our population, life is precarious, liberty practically despaired of, and happiness except of a kind, enjoyed by the plantation slave, unknown." While this statement is too strong for Canada to-day, still we must remember that Canada is to-day where the United States were fifty years ago, and unless we profit by her experiences, we shall be in fifty years where she is to-day.

Now, what is to be done? We all agree that the right system is that which will do most for the majority of the people, when "honest" rights are concerned, the rights of the majority are the rights of all the people. We agree that the legislators should be true and honest; that the public rights should not be sold to private corporations; that the influence of the demagogue and the boss should be removed from the stage of public life. But how? We do not wish to tear down our present system of representative government; to destroy existing institutions and launch out on some untried scheme. Nor need we. Our present system of representative government is still quite sound in principle, but as the American writer styled it, "other interests foreign to the people's have found entrenchments." So that now the details of that system must be altered to suit existing conditions. Much of the trouble arises to-day in our legislators being entrusted with too much power. When the question is viewed in a fair, impartial way, we are inclined to compliment our representatives that they are as good as they are. We expect our legislators to face temptations in public life that are unknown in private life. We are told the main safeguard is to elect good men. We may devise a plan to do this, but how can we devise a plan to keep them good? There is the difficulty and the impossibility. To give a man power is to give him the command of wealth. Wealth is not far from the first desire of all human beings and forms

A Practical Plan of Direct Legislation whereby Under the Party System of Government, the People Will Rule in Every Sense of the Word

Address by G. G. WHITE at the Brandon Convention

one of the strongest human temptations. We are giving our legislators, public power which they are tempted to sell to unscrupulous bidders for private gain. In this fact, lies the key to every form of political dishonesty and corruption. Were it not for this fact, the lobby would not exist; the grafters would be unknown and the office seeker might better attend to his private business.

THE AIM OF DIRECT LEGISLATION

Now the primary aim of direct legislation is to withdraw this surplus power from the hands of the politicians and keep it within the control of the people where it rightly belongs. It will thus place our representatives in a more wholesome atmosphere where they can carry out their public duty without outside interference. There is no grafter who will want to purchase from a legislator a privilege that the people have the power to withdraw. It will give us the right, to direct our public servants in their actions to force them to do what we want and not to do what we don't want. This in short, is what we mean by direct legislation. It does not destroy existing institutions. It does not interfere with the principle of our system of government, but simply makes it more useful and obedient and makes a representative government more representative.

Direct legislation embodies two main ideas, namely, the initiative and the referendum. With these two is usually

THE REFERENDUM

The referendum is simply the referring of issues to the people for their sanction or veto. It is the means of checking faulty legislation. No act passed by the legislature except urgency measures, shall become law until after thirty to ninety days according to the constitution. If during that time, a petition signed by five per cent. of the voters be filed with the secretary of state, it cannot become law until submitted to the people. Urgency measures are those which are necessary for the peace, health or safety of the community and must be declared such by two-thirds or three-quarters of the legislature. The referendum may be either optional or obligatory. In the first case, acts of the legislature become law at the expiration of the required time, unless some petition has been filed. In the obligatory system, the legislature is obliged to submit all measures except urgency measures for the public approval. Usually the optional form is the one in use although the obligatory method has many advantages.

THE RECALL

The recall is the power of the people to recall from office any member of the legislature or public official who has proven himself unworthy of the trust. On a petition signed by a certain number of voters, he must resign his seat but he may, if he wishes, stand another election.

that would be, yet those are exactly the terms on which our legislators are employed to handle the affairs, not of one individual, but of a whole province or nation. Plainly such a system could work only where we had ideal public-spirited legislators. This we have not and never can have. A great fact that the electors must ever keep in mind is that their representatives are and always will be only an average of the people. Therefore as long as humanity has a flaw, we must allow for it in our system of government.

Where direct legislation has been established you could no more withdraw it to-day than you could withdraw from Saxon people the powers of the Habeas Corpus or Bill of Rights. It is in operation in Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Missouri and Maine, and to some degree in Nevada and Utah. Municipalities in Oregon, California and other states have it in varying degrees as well as many cities and towns throughout the union. It is also rapidly gaining ground in Canada and in England. But if we wish to see direct legislation in full flower, we must turn to Switzerland where it has been in use for nearly fifty years. During this time she has completely rid herself of the regime of exploration and corruption which were rampant. Jas. Bryce declared "that Switzerland was the most successful democracy the world has ever seen." President Lowell stated that "The Swiss Confederacy is the most successful democracy in the world. The people are contented. The government is patriotic, far-sighted, efficient and economical, steady in its policy, not changing its course with party fluctuations. Corruption in public life is practically unknown."

HOW IT OPERATES

When we examine the workings of the system, the reason of its success becomes at once apparent. In the first place it is opening the door to all other reforms. The opponents of reform have not been the people but the "vested interests acting through their influence on the people's representatives." Take the surplus power out of the representatives hands and this influence is dead. As Professor Bryce says: "The legislators can be 'got at' but the people cannot." Give the people a voice and no power can stand in the way of necessary reform. Besides, it is not by the rulers that reforms are initiated but by the people. Every great reform has been originated by some bold and able thinker among the plain people. Wendell Philip states, "No reform, moral or intellectual ever came from the upper classes of society. All came from the protests of the victims. The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves."

Direct legislation is the open door



The Springbrook, Manitoba. Grain Growers, with their wives and daughters, taken at their annual picnic

included the recall. Now, let us see what these terms mean. First, the initiative.

THE INITIATIVE

The initiative simply means the initiating or the starting of any legislative movement by the people. It is the power of making a motion extended to the people. For example, when a law is drawn up by one man or a number of men, that is making a motion. When it is signed, that is seconding it. The initiative usually requires eight to ten per cent. of the voters to sign the petition to secure its submission to the people. This petition is first filed with the secretary of the state or province, who presents the measure to the legislature. It is there discussed in the usual manner and either passed, rejected or amended. If passed, it becomes law after a certain time, but before that time is subject to the referendum of the people. If they reject it they must refer it to a vote of the people. If they amend it, the law as first submitted and all amendments thereto must be returned to the people, for them to decide upon. The voice of the people is the final judgment, and settles the issue.

In short the initiative is simply a means of correcting the sins of omission; the referendum, the sins of commission and the recall, is a last resort to remove the man when the other two powers have failed.

Now does this not appear a most reasonable change. It does not destroy existing institutions but simply improves them so that they can more perfectly fulfil the purpose for which they were instituted. It strikes at the very heart of the evil which has crept into our present system and places our public business subject to the same sound law and reason as our private affairs. Who of you would think of entrusting a man with your business for four or five years on these terms; namely, that he is to have full control of your interests; he may raise his salary; sell your property; make changes or do anything else he may desire regardless of your will? You are to say nothing to him during his four or five years employment. Your only power is to put someone else in his place at the end of his time to manage your property providing there happens to be any left. Rather a one-sided bargain

to pure government. The power of a few legislators to take final action places them subject to great temptation and renders bribery possible. No corporation would spend half a million buying a privilege from the legislature when they knew the people had the power to veto it. To buy the people would be more than any privilege would be worth. A thousand dollars each, might tempt one hundred legislators, but \$1.00 each would not tempt 100,000 people. The referendum would therefore indefinitely dilute the power of bribery.

Direct legislation simplifies our elections and removes to a large extent the curse of party government. Today we vote for a man who represents a certain policy. That policy may contain a dozen or more articles, some of which we favor, some of which we object. We have no choice or discrimination. We must simply vote for the whole thing or nothing. But on direct legislation, we vote for the man as he stands on his own merit, as a man and as a legislator regardless of party or policy, and we vote for every measure of the policy separately. Direct legislation is national; party government irrational. It is most unreasonable for half the people always to agree on the same questions and the other half to disagree. Remove the brand from our politicians and fifty per cent. of our people would not know which way to vote. Let us cast aside such an antiquated form and vote for the best legislators and the best legislation however they may be combined or separated. Thus you elevate the intellectual status of the people. You set every man thinking and studying. You force him to act on reason, not prejudice. The legislation becomes a university to the people. The ignorant will be automatically disfranchised till they learn how to reason for themselves and our elections will be raised above the noisy rabble and excitement of party prejudice run wild.

ADOPTED IN OREGON

In Oregon, where nineteen measures were submitted to the people last election, all were supplied with the necessary pros and cons of each measure. They studied them out for themselves and settled each separately. Their system has provision for a thorough public consideration of every question and every man, but at the same time limits the printed matter circulated, by wise restrictions, and prohibits slander of any politician, and the circulating of anonymous or unsigned letters. Any one who wishes to make a charge against a candidate, must submit the charge to the candidate in the exact words in which it is to appear in print at least fifteen days before publication. Violation of this law is criminal political libel.

Experience has shown that the initiative and referendum have added stability and dignity to the whole government system. They have greatly increased public economy. They have removed the lobby and purified the legislature and the election. They have enabled some of our best men whose time is partly taken up with private business, to take part in legislation. To bring about a reform it is not necessary to cater to every vulgar party to become elected and then to sanction dozens of useless measures and stay in power long enough to get your party to take action on your proposed reform. You can introduce it at once through your own party, the people. Experience has also shown it more possible to get good legislators than to keep them. If they don't do what you want, you can veto the bad legislation and retain the good legislator. These two conditions are not impossible together but frequently occur.

PROOF AGAINST ATTACK

No greater tribute to direct legislation could come from anyone than has come from its avowed opponents. Their arguments are based either on a groundless prejudice or on a glaring ignorance of the fundamental principles of the system. They claim it will cause more elections, but initiative measures and referenda can be introduced only at regular elections except where a large majority of the people demand a special election. They tell us the people are unstable and changeable. Experience shows the people to be the most stable body under the sun. The actions taken in Oregon elections demonstrate this fact. Many

attack it on the ground of destroying our present system of legislation and rendering our legislature useless. But as I have shown the legislature still exists as the legislative body. It is simply made more amendable to the people's will.

Like all other great reforms, direct legislation cannot be established in a day. In Maine, it took five years from the time the bill was first introduced until the people obtained their rights. During that time, the united farmers and the State Federation of Labor fought a hard fight against the corporation, the boss and the lobby which had been practically ruling the land. But thanks to their determination and the power of right they have come out victorious with a weapon which for all time they can withstand every aggression of their sovereign rights. Already they are putting it to use, correcting long standing evils and establishing long felt wants. They have a prize today well worth the having but they have had to put forth an effort to get it. And so must we here in Canada; so must we here in Manitoba put forth an effort if we are going to secure our rights. Not simply one man here and there carrying the whole burden, but every man must do his part. The farmer has played his part in the case of Maine, and every other state where direct legislation has come into force, and so must he also take an active part in Canada and in Manitoba. I am glad to see the Grain Growers' Association taking up this question. The farmer is too content to let the other fellow make the laws and so it is that his rights are so often neglected.

Let us not rest upon the achievements of the past. As the generations past have given us the liberty and rights we now enjoy, so must we hand down a greater liberty to the generations to come, wrung if need be from the grasp of privileged wealth and corporate greed. My faith in the welfare of this land and of every land, is staked, not in the towering heads of wealth and intellect, however important they may be, but in

the mass of the common plain people, and I believe my faith is well founded. Give our people a chance to prove themselves. Give them an opportunity to express their will openly and effectively on questions of legislation. Give them an opportunity to purify our parliaments and establish equity and justice. Give them the initiative and referendum. Give them direct legislation.

Young Men on the Farm

Continued from page 8

physical labor, it is mental and it is performed, not in the open air, but amidst the dust and foul air of crowded factory, office or store; and it is rush all the time. There is, during working hours, no easing for a friendly chat. There is just one thing that city people generally possess, in the way of physical comforts, that is not generally enjoyed in the country; this is a supply of water under pressure with the sanitary conveniences going therewith. But there is not a farm home in the country in which such conveniences could not be installed and at less cost than is called for in a city home. The telephone, that other great convenience of modern life, is now within easier reach along the concession lines than it is in city streets.

The man with a good fifty acre farm, well stocked and clear of debt, is not only better off than the average man in the city; he is in a better position than the average of those above the level of ordinary laborers and including all the captains of industry of whom so much is heard. His living, and a good one, is sure; he calls no man master; his children are at all times under his own eye; his days are spent in the open air; he is not haunted by the fear of losing his job; and when old age comes to him it will not carry with it the feeling that he is no longer of use to his fellows. An old man in the city is an encumbrance; on the farm, with his accumulated store of experience, he is frequently the most useful member of the family.

Toronto Sun.

W.L.S.

TREES

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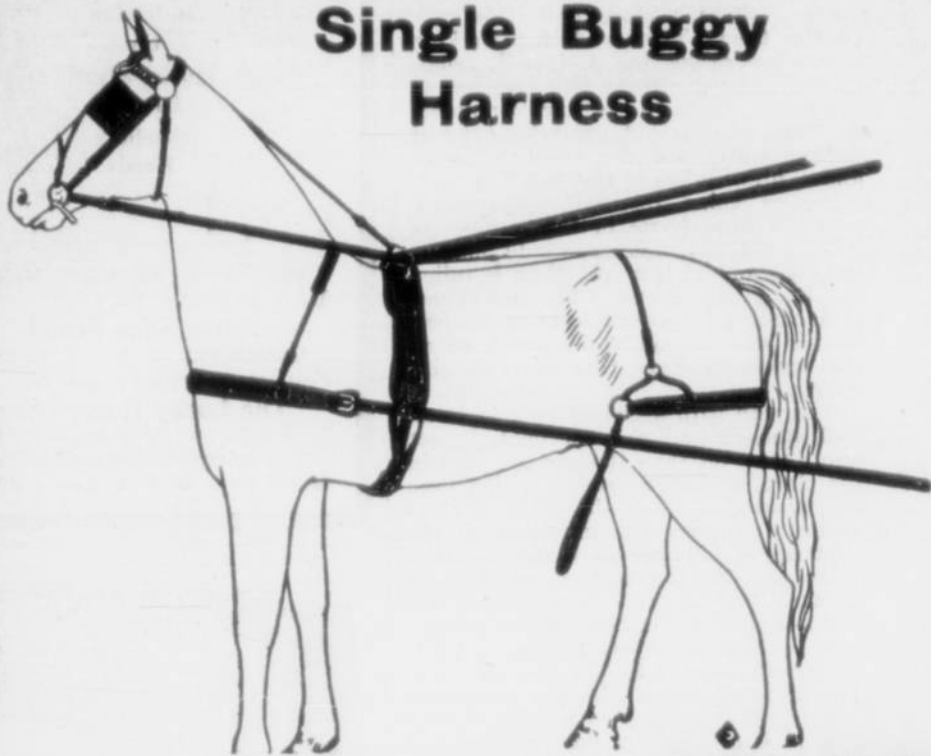
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Bridle— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch box-looped cheeks, neat blinds, gilt chain front, and crystal rosettes, overdraw check.

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Breast Collar—Folded, 2 inches wide, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layer, and double and stitched neck strap.

Traces— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches x 6 ft., double and stitched from end to end, made to buckle on breast collar.

Saddle—3-inch, well padded, leather lined, 1-inch sewn bearers, good strong shaft tugs, folded belly-band, with billets to wrap around shafts.

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Trimming—Genuine Rubber.

This Special Harness Value is "one of the attractions of our January and February Sale Catalogue. If you have not received your Catalogue we will gladly forward a copy on request. The offerings in this great January and February Sale are not limited to a few Departments, but will appeal to every careful buyer. There is something of interest to YOU."

THIS Store has become more and more a centre of interest to every Grain Grower in the West. Year by year we have added to our stock such goods as we found eminently suited to the requirements of the West, and of late we have made many notable advances in connection with our Farm Goods Department.

EATON'S has always been known as a Man's Clothing Store, and there are few men in the West who have not been in part or completely outfitted from the splendid stock of Men's Clothing and Furnishings shown in our great stores and described in the pages of our Mail Order Catalogue. One has only to see Eaton's January and February Sale Catalogue to realize that at the present time this store stands pre-eminent as a Man's Outfitting Establishment.

Since we opened our Winnipeg store we have begun to appeal to Western Graingrowers in a wider sense. We have a most extensive stock of Hardware, including carpenters' and farm tools, builders' supplies, fencing, etc., and lately we have gone a step further by the introduction of a Lumber Department, through which we are now in a position to quote

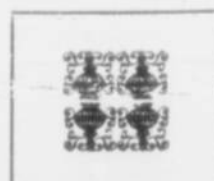
money-saving prices on all lumber materials required in the building of your house or barn.

But there is another feature of our business that appeals to Grain growers more particularly, and that is our Farm Implement Department. We want the farmers of the West to realize that our Implement Section is in a position to supply a line of Farm Machinery which is absolutely reliable, and which is backed by one of the fairest guarantees a man could ask for. There has been no attempt on our part to increase our line of farm goods experimentally, or in other words we have carefully investigated and practically tested every article that we offer you for sale, and our confidence in the implements we sell is best shown in the wording of our Liberal Guarantee which covers every piece of machinery.

In figuring on your farm supplies and machinery for the coming Season make up your mind to get Eaton's prices. We are here to serve the Grain Growers of the West, and are anxious to hear from any man who wants to reduce the operating expenses of his farm.



THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a common ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

A FEW SAMPLE MARKET ADVANTAGES

Editor, GUIDE:—The American farmer has this advantage over the Canadian farmer, in the fact that he does not have to accept the price set by the Chief Grain Inspector. The farmers are in this position, that they are compelled to take the price that is attached to their grain for when the Chief Grain Inspector attaches the grade, he surely sets the price, and no one can sell it at any other price.

There is no person to buy the farmers' grain, except the man who holds a seat on the Grain Exchange. The rules of this Voluntary Association are such that no member can exceed the price set by that body under pain of losing his seat on the Grain Exchange. Such a member is also placed on the "black list" and no person of that august body is allowed to trade with him or he will meet the same fate as the discarded member. Now, a sample market will remove this unfair system of handling grain and will give a fair market which is open to anybody and everybody, and the highest bidder will get the grain he bids on. The government certificate of grade will be attached to the sample under the new system, for the purpose of financing and guaranteeing the delivery of the grain according to sample to the purchaser. This will preserve the identity of the grain for the purchaser until it is delivered in his special bin at the terminal elevator. Then it will not matter if the farmer has not received a fair grade or a correct grade, as the grade will not have anything to do with the price he receives, as the grain will be sold at its milling value. That means that 2 Northern will often sell for as much as 1 Northern, and if a car has a dockage attached, the farmer will get paid for that as well. Proof of this fact lies in the market quotations in the Minneapolis papers, showing that a car of 2 Northern, with dockage attached, often sells for 2c. more than the highest price paid for a car of 2 Northern on that date. It must be understood that one car of 2 Northern often sells for 1½c. to 2c. higher than another car of 2 Northern on the same day and on the same market. The difference in value really exists. The millers thus have an opportunity to buy those cars of grain at their milling value and if there is a dockage of any particular value, they may pay 1c. and 2c. more for the whole car than the highest price paid for 2 Northern on that day, because of the value of that dockage. There is absolute proof on this point.

Then, take into consideration the off grades. That is where the greatest difference comes in. Canadian mills are getting this off grade wheat at 5c. to 10c. per bushel less than milling value, from the fact that "rejected for smut" means a loss of 7c. here. But on the sample market in Minneapolis it means only 1½c. loss, which is just what it costs to wash it clean. All wheat milled in Minneapolis is washed whether it is smutty or not. By the present Canadian system there is a proportionate loss on all other off grades. The elevator system such as the Grain Growers are asking for in Manitoba, will create a sample market with all the benefits of the Minneapolis system. No other system will do so. Neither farmers' nor private owned systems, nor even a railroad owned system can give a sample market from the fact that none of these systems would be in a position to give to the shipper a government certificate

of weight and grade. Again from the fact that a government certificate of weight cannot be secured from any other system, it is plain that nothing but a government owned system will make a sample market possible.

It is contended that the reason a sample market is such a great success in Minneapolis, is because of the very large milling industry of Minneapolis. But the facts of the case are, that it was after the sample market became a success that the milling industry of Minneapolis became a great success.

And it is contended by some, that, since there are no government owned elevators on the American side that there is no need of government ownership here, in order to make a sample market a success. Few, if any, mills on the other side of the line have any line elevators. The milling firms find that they can do as well on the sample market as they can by going to the country with a line of elevators. There is actual competition in the elevator business over there. But it is different here. There are just two or three large milling firms with their line elevators in the country. These in conjunction with the four or five other line elevator companies have control of the situation. This was not hard to accomplish here, owing to the fact that up to the present time, the amount of grain passing inspection each year is only sixty to seventy-five million bushels. But on the other side of the line, the amount of grain is upwards of six hundred million bushels. The country it is grown upon is so large in extent, that it is impossible for any combination to control the grain trade in the United States. If the Canadian trade must be controlled for the benefit of any interest, let it be the producer. Or in other words, for the thousands of farmers rather than for a score of dealers. The dealers produce not, neither do they spin; but they receive by the present unfair system, immense and undue profits. Those profits rightfully belong to the producer, and, if he received that profit, he would be a much better citizen. He would be better able to educate his children. This point must be admitted by every honest man. Again, the farmer would be a better buyer of all necessities. The farmer does not sleep on home-made beds and sit on home-made chairs for choice. It is only because he has not sufficient of the profits of his labors. He will never get that profit as long as the few are in a position to take just what portion they choose.

The system of elevators asked for in Manitoba will bring about a fair deal to all and especial privileges to none. That is what the Grain Growers must have and will have. The governments of the day in Saskatchewan and Manitoba realize this all important fact. The farmers in both provinces have announced themselves with no uncertain sound. The governments realize that the farmers must be recognized. What remains for the farmers to do now is to be fair in their demands and take nothing less than their rights. The farmers' association executives of both provinces are just as able and competent to deal with this matter as any other body we have in the land.

With a publicly owned and impartially controlled system in the hands of men who are neither buyers nor sellers of grain, the farmers will get honest weights and fair dockage. Then the farmer can have his grain cleaned to his liking. The farmer can also, under such system,

keep his screenings, which are of value to him. Under the present system he gets nothing for his screenings, but in addition has to pay freight to carry them out of the country.

GRAIN GROWER.

SOME POINTED FACTS

Editor, GUIDE:—I received one of Mr. Fowler's pamphlets telling me how hard it was for the C.P.R. to handle the farmers grain, and that they had therefore to call on the grain men to help the farmer out. To read Mr. Fowler's pamphlet, you would think that the farmers of the west had a picnic. In these days all we have to do is to put the plow into the ground and break away until our 160 acres are broken, and seeded to wheat then draw it to town, and the C.P.R. and the grain men do the rest.

I came to Canada in 1889 and I know what the farmers were up against. They were frozen out, dried out and drowned out in those days. I came to this country to farm, from the east. To hear those C.P.R. agents or land agents sell tickets for the Golden West, made a farmer think that he would be rich in three years and retire. When I came west, I went out in the country as far west as Saskatoon. I saw farmers at Regina that were frozen out for four years running. I met them by the dozen in Winnipeg, who could not stay by their land, but Mr. Fowler says the first crop, the farmers had hundreds of bushels of wheat and had no place to put it, so the C.P.R. and the grain men solved the question. Mr. Fowler did not say anything about the Dominion Government giving them the monopoly of this country for twenty years, and every odd section of land for twenty miles on each side of the road, and when Mr. Farmer came in 40 miles with a load of grain to sell, so that he could live and pay his debts, there was no car or any way of getting his grain out. Who was to blame for this? The way Mr. Fowler talks, the farmer was. He thinks they should have built granaries, one at home or at the C.P.R., and held his grain until the C.P.R. could have shipped it, when they got cars for it. Mr. Fowler did not tell us anything about this in his little book, but tells us that the C.P.R. were too busy building lines to their land, so that they could get all their lines built before the twenty years were up, and the farmers' grain could lie out in piles along their line, like so many piles of cordwood, and drive back from ten to forty miles with empty pockets, and paying big interest on over due notes, while the C.P.R. built their end up first, so as to give the farmer a chance to hold his wheat. When it got too hot for the C.P.R. they called in the grain men and told them they had a corner on this western country, and would let the grain

out, and brought hay and wood into the city to live on, and the treatment they received. I have known city people who were doing a paying business, go down to the hay and wood market, and offer these poor farmers who drove 16 miles into the city, \$3.00 for a load of hay (after six o'clock), when hay was five and six a ton. Why did those men wait till six o'clock to buy their hay? The farmer had to take three dollars a ton or stay all night, and most likely the same man would come the next night and offer him the same price, and he would take that rather than stay in the city all night. He was told it was not right, and the reply was, "he need not take it if he did not want to, it's his own fault if he does." Now this same thing has been done in the grain trade. A grain buyer told me that he worked in an elevator that paid all running expenses and shipped a car of wheat out of the short weights, and they had a three cent limit. That is if the farmer would not sell he could go over the limit three cents. This is how he worked it. If wheat was 65 cents he would offer the farmer 62 cents and if he accepted it he had no kick coming, and if another farmer came with a load of wheat and other buyers were after him, he would go up to 68 cents a bushel, so the elevator men lost nothing on these deals. Still Mr. Fowler says the elevator men are willing to give the farmers an honest deal. The elevator men of this country have let their pet tiger lick their hands until they have got the taste of blood, and it is going to put them out of business. They cannot blame the Canadian farmers. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is going to drive the cancer out of the grain business with the farmers at their back. If this dishonesty was not stopped the western farmers would become their serfs and this country would go back instead of ahead.

W. C. MITCHELL

Swan River, Man.

ACTIONS AND RESULTS

W. J. Tregillus of Calgary, in a letter addressed to the Weekly Herald of that city sums up in terse, and comprehensive fashion the far reaching results from the organization of western farmers. He says:—

A great jurist once said "Civilization begins and ends with the plow." The men behind the plow are waking up to this fact. Less than a decade ago the farmers of western Canada were laughed at when they suggested reforms which meant everything to them and their home happiness; but it is not so now. The farmers of to-day realize that by organization and independent efforts they can secure what they need. Organization is being push-

UNITED HARMONIOUS ACTION

Editor, Guide:—I have received your paper regularly ever since you first started. I think for a farmer's paper it is as nearly perfect as we are allowed to expect things in this world. The feature which I like the best is that it stands solid for harmonious joint action among the three prairie provinces and offers the other provinces a fair chance to come in.

I enclose an order for Two Dollars which please credit on my subscription.

Ellerslie, Alta.

JOSHUA FLETCHER.

men have a monopoly of the grain trade until they got their own out of the farmers. This all went very well until the Manitoba Government came to the rescue of the farmers and had a branch of the N.P.R. come in to help the farmers get their grain out before it would be ruined. What was the result of this? The C.P.R. forbid the N.P.R. to cross their lines and tried to keep the lines from coming into the country. They even called the soldiers out to stop the riot over the crossing question. They did not want any other road in Manitoba until their twenty years were up. Why, this looks to me, as though the C.P.R. and the grain men wanted to call out an army to keep Manitoba farmers from shipping through any other way than the C.P.R. Mr. Fowler did not say anything about that or about the farmers that were frozen

ed ahead at a remarkable rate, and never before in the history of Canada have the farmers come to the front as they are doing now on the prairies of the west, where the spirit of independence and assurance is born and developed by nature herself.

Organization and education are going hand in hand, and with due care nothing can withstand the forward march of progress, toward which the farmers are pushing every interest of our national life.

The last few weeks have been the most memorable in the history of the agricultural progress of western Canada in the line of advanced legislation, entirely through the efforts of the farmers themselves.

The farmers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba have set an example to the

\$532,992,100 !!

That's the Value of Farm Products for Canada 1909—Isn't It Great?

OTTAWA, ONT.—An increase of \$100,000,000 in the value of Canadian crops is shown in the final estimates of the 1909 production just issued by the Dominion Census Department. An area of 30,065,556 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which computed at local market prices, has a value of \$532,992,100, as compared with \$432,534,000 from 27,505,663 acres last year.

Canada's principle grain crops are wheat, oats and barley. This year they aggregate in area 18,617,000 acres, and in value \$265,710,000, against 16,207,100 acres and \$209,070,000 in 1908. Hay and clover from 8,210,000 acres have a value of \$132,257,700, against 8,210,900 acres and \$121,884,000 in 1908.

Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, grown on 1,487,311 acres have a value of \$20,707,000, as compared with 1,525,700 acres and \$23,044,000 in 1908.

The total value of wheat harvested in the Northwest provinces is \$121,500,000 and in the rest of the Dominion \$19,700,000, as compared with \$72,424,000 and \$18,804,000 last year.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not. The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of \$100,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of \$100,000,000 for 1909 is not only due to more land under cultivation; but has been brought about by better methods of cultivation; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, a \$532,992,100-crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth. Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns:

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds:

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

Why it will pay you to use seeding machines that put the seed into the soil so that the best germination is assured and big crops result.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place.

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves:

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock: How to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, baler, etc.: How to know all about harvesting machines: How to know the ear marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you please secure a copy of our book—“Glimpses of Thriftland.” That tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the I H C Almanac and Encyclopedia, and others. Say which you are most interested in. All are free if you will write nearest branch house of the International Harvester Company of America listed below.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and baling machines and tools, and tillage implements or any of the machines mentioned above.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Toronto.

Look for a still bigger showing in 1910

Prosperity
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



On account of sore feet 249 Metropolitan policemen had to go off duty last year.

whole world, and have shown what they can do by union. After a long and costly fight for government elevators, they have won.

The members of the Saskatchewan legislature and the Manitoba governments decided to carry out the wishes of the grain growers of these provinces, and commissions were immediately appointed to meet committees of the grain growers' associations with a view to immediate action and relief for the coming season.

Even our own premier, in a press interview this week, was gracious enough to say: “If the farmers of Alberta present a request to the Alberta government to consider a scheme for government ownership of elevators in this province, the request would be granted, and any suggestion given full consideration. A great change in his attitude to this question since last February.”

LAND TAXATION

Editor, GUIDE:—I am glad to see that you are taking up the matter of live stock markets, and I congratulate you on the part you have played in helping the farmer to remedy some of the evils of the grain markets. In these matters we have genuine grievances and I hope you will keep hammering at them till we get them put right. I was sorry though to read the short editorial in your issue of December 20th, entitled “The Land Question,” as the writer of it can have but a slight knowledge of the system of taxing land in the rural municipalities of Manitoba. You say “No person can advance the claim that the present system is fair, by which a man is bonused for leaving his land idle, and fined for building a house or improving his property. It does look ridiculous and shameful that such a system should be permitted in this enlightened age. There is no place in North America where the evil is more powerfully felt than on the prairies of Western Canada.”

Now this may apply to our cities, towns and villages, but certainly not to the farm lands.

Clause 28, Municipal Assessment Act reads:—“All lands in rural municipalities improved for farming or gardening purposes, shall be assessed at the same value as such lands would be assessed if unimproved; but in case of lands improved for other purposes the value of such improvements shall be added to the assessment of such lands;

(a) Provided that the ordinary farm residence and buildings upon any piece of land shall be considered as improvements for farming purposes within the meaning of this section;

(b) Provided also, that, in cases where the lands are improved for the purpose of a local industry, other than farming or stock ranching, the said lands and such plant, machinery and implements may, if the council so direct, be assessed at not less than one half of the actual value.”

Clause 5 reads:—“All lands and personal property shall be liable to municipal taxation, subject to the following exemptions:

(j) All horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and other farm stock, and all farming implements and machinery used by farmers in the ordinary occupation of farming, and when kept upon the lands or premises of bona fide agriculturists or farmers.”

Should Speculation be Penalized?

The express purpose of these provisions is to prevent a farmer being fined for improving his property and to make the speculator pay as much taxes on his idle land as the farmer pays on his improved land. Some people would like to go further and put a penalty on the owners of idle land. I doubt the wisdom of that. Land speculation has its evils no doubt, but once the land is purchased from the government or any of the corporations exempt from taxation it becomes liable to taxation. The Union of Manitoba Municipalities has done good work in inducing the Dominion Government to sell the school lands and the Manitoba University to sell its lands, all of which were exempt.

In the municipality of Wallace nearly all land is now liable to taxation and the result is that we now have a great deal more money for roads, schools, etc. than we had a few years ago when so much land was exempt. Our lands are assessed according to quality of land and distance from shipping point, the highest assessment being \$7.50 per acre

while some lands only fit for pasture are assessed as low as \$3.00 per acre, and no farmer pays any tax on personal property.

If our farmers are suffering in any way from unjust taxation it is their own fault as they elect their own municipal representatives. In Wallace they are given every opportunity of discussing these questions at the ratepayers meetings, but unfortunately these meetings, like those of the G.G.A., are not as well attended as they might be. The Union of Manitoba Municipalities holds a convention once a year at which all these topics are discussed and the Manitoba Legislature generally gives effect to recommendations made by the U.M.M.

Of course these remarks apply only to local taxation for local purposes, and not to the general revenue of the country, which is mostly raised through the customs tariff, and they apply only to Manitoba. I believe that the new provinces have not yet organized many municipalities and I do not know much of their system of taxing lands.

CHAS. E. IVENS.

Reeve of Wallace Municipality.

Virden, Man.

Note.—We are very glad to have such a valuable letter as the one from Mr. Ivens. The fact that improvements and personal property are exempted and the improved land is taxed the same as the unimproved land is not a solution to the difficulty. This very fact is fining the farmer and bonusing the speculator, who holds his land out of use. If not, wherein does the farmer benefit for the work he does in enhancing the value of the vacant land adjoining his property. This is a vastly important subject and should command the attention of the farmers of the country. Once it is thoroughly discussed and every farmer is as well informed upon it as Mr. Ivens there will be no difficulty in making improvements.—Editor.

DRIVEN FROM CATTLE RAISING

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed find \$1.00. It pays me up for three years commencing with August issue 1908. You have called the dog off the government, now send him after the railroad people. I have shipped stock many times from Cartwright, which is only 147 miles to Winnipeg and had from ten to twelve per cent. shrinkage. I had to give it up. Some cattle south of here have been shipped to Chicago. I know of more that will go the same way. I had a bill of \$300, against the C.P.R. for cattle killed, and they would not pay. THE GUIDE has my best wishes for its success.

JOHN WALLACE.

Cartwright, Man.

BENEFIT BY EXPERIENCE

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.00 to renew my subscription for the G.G. GUIDE up to January, 1911. Follow on in the path you have been travelling: leave party politics alone and victory will be ours. During my 20 years' farming experience in the north-west, every attempt made by the farmers to better their position as to markets and just treatment was always frustrated and killed through party politics. Your paper is the greatest educator for the farmers interest and benefit ever published in Canada.

W. H. MONTIMNICK.

Churchbridge, Sask.

BRAND NEW INFORMATION

Editor, GUIDE:—Reading your editorial in a late issue of THE GUIDE, with regard to the reduction in the duty on farm implements, prompts me to tell your readers something that many of them are not aware of.

A traveller for the Cockshutt of Brantford tells me that his firm has been shipping for years past, several carloads of implements to points in the United States, and selling them in competition with American goods after paying a 25% duty on them. This does not look as if free trade in implements would close up our Canadian factories and throw Canadian mechanics out of employment. Free Trade in implements with the United States will mean millions of dollars a year less taken out of Canadian farmers and put into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. But the farmers won't get it till they put up a stiff fight for it. It will be a “Battle for Millions.” But will not the prize be worth the struggle?

FREE TRADE.

Plumas, Man.



Two Good Things For Farmers

—a trouble-proof fence and a trouble-proof fencepost.

STANDARD Woven Wire Fence

is all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire, heavily galvanized—with “The Tie That Binds”, which locks on the running wire and lies smooth on both sides.

OUR NEW STEEL POSTS are bent at right angles, which gives the necessary strength without the expense of solid or tubular steel.

Don't buy blindly. Learn the facts about wire fences in our book. Sent free if you write—also sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

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Co-operative Legislation.

Bill now before House of Commons will aid the Co-operative Movement greatly.

There is, at the present time, before the House of Commons at Ottawa, a bill introduced by Lloyd Harris, M.P., which has for its object the granting of facilities for the incorporation of co-operative societies under the supervision and control of the department of labor. A similar bill passed the House of Commons last year, but in the Senate, the Retail Merchants' Association opposed it, as did the Ontario and Quebec governments, the former for personal reasons, the latter as an infringement of provincial rights. The bill was rejected by the Senate by a majority of one vote. Thus the Senate of Canada chose to throw out a bill which had the unanimous endorsement of the House of Commons. At the present time there is no machinery available and no legislation suitable to the needs of co-operative societies in Canada. The Joint Stock Company's Act provides for a division of profits on capital and not for a co-operative organization which provides only interest on capital and division of profits, among consumers or between producers and consumers.

It is generally agreed that provincial legislation would not be suitable and Dominion legislation is what is needed. Dominion legislation will not infringe upon provincial rights in any way and no province would suffer from it, but each would gain by a strong national co-operative movement.

The Retail Merchants of Canada are opposed to the bill and have shown their strength through their own organization. The Canadian Grocer, in dealing with this bill introduced by Mr. Harris, says as follows:—

"This bill will not be in the interest of the retail trade and especially will it be detrimental to the grocers should it go through. If the merchants were united all over the Dominion, such pressure could be brought to bear against the passing of such a bill that it would scarcely ever be heard of. Nevertheless, those who are united can do a great deal and also others who are interested can assist in preventing any legislation detrimental to their interests.

"A co-operative society working in every city or town will do much to separate the merchant and his customers even if it does not continue to become a success. Every association and every individual merchant should carefully watch this co-operative bill and make it a point to interview or write the member representing his constituency in the House of Commons, to oppose it.

"No member of parliament interested in manufacturing goods which are sold by the retail trade should consider it fair to be instrumental in passing a bill that will be detrimental to that trade. Yet what else do we find in the case of Lloyd Harris, of Brantford?" If this bill becomes law, it will enable co-operative societies all through western Canada to undertake business for themselves without red tape and unnecessary expense, and will enable the distribution of profits proportionate to the business done by each member of the society after paying interest on capital. Further, such a bill would prove protection against fraudulent exploitation.

The bill will not do any harm to any retail merchant in Canada who is doing a legitimate business for a legitimate profit.

If the farmers of western Canada are sufficiently interested in this bill to have it become law, they should at once write to their member at Ottawa and urge that he give it his support. It would also be wise to write to their senator and ask for his support.

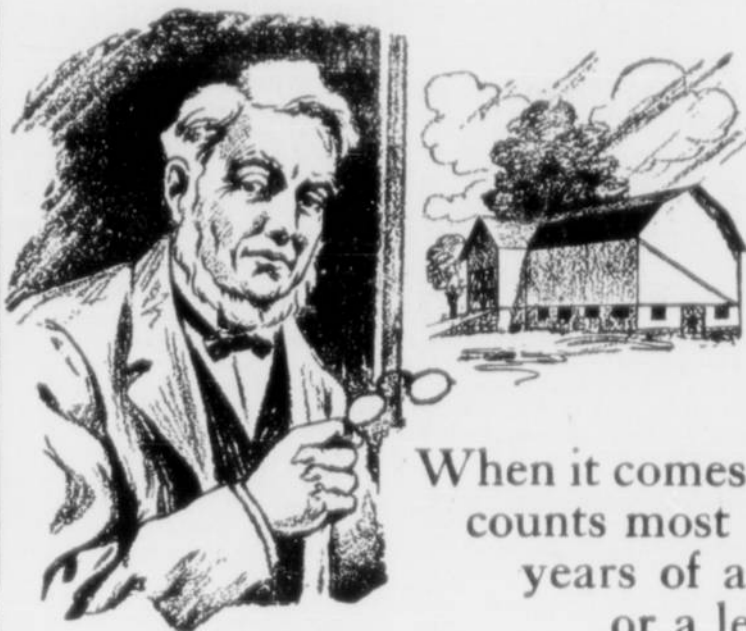
Similar legislation in Great Britain has enabled the co-operative movement there to assume proportions that are unknown in any other part of the world and which have secured for the members of the co-operative society profits to the amount of \$50,000,000 annually.

A Straight Talk To Farmers

By a Farmer

Subject:

The actual test or the doubtful guarantee—WHICH?



When it comes to buying shingles, which counts most with you—twenty-five years of actual wear and tear or a leaky guarantee?

The Actual Test—What It Proves

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles have proven their durability by the actual test of time.

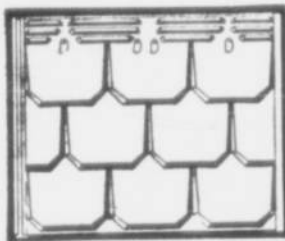
A quarter of a century ago scores of public and private buildings were roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

These roofs are in excellent condition and certified as such by practical building inspectors.

Think of it! For over twenty-five years scores of "Eastlake" shingled roofs have withstood the ravages of all kinds of weather—the lightnings and torrential rains of summer—the hail, snow and sleet of winter, and yet they are in perfect condition to-day.

Isn't that conclusive evidence that "Eastlake" Steel Shingles make a permanent roof?

The "Eastlake" is the ONLY steel shingle that can boast of such a record.



you. Send a postcard at once—if you don't you will forget.

A Paper Guarantee—What It Stands For

Did you ever stop to figure out one of those so-called metal roofing guarantees?

Did you ever discover really what it guaranteed?

You find that it is merely a claim—and claims alone will never satisfy the shrewd buyer.

He rightfully demands proofs. He wants to know on what grounds the claims are based.

Unless the article has successfully undergone an actual test, a paper guarantee appears a joke.

Many times it is a cloak to hide some

weakness of the roofing it guarantees.

Ask your lawyer about it. He will tell you that, stripped of its exceptions and provisions, all high-sounding phrases, little else remains.

It really guarantees nothing.

Kind of risky when the guarantee is as leaky as the roof it guarantees.

"EASTLAKE"
STEEL SHINGLES
Lightningproof, Stormproof and Rustproof

You're not asked to buy the "Eastlake" on any paper guarantee—not asked to believe a single claim which the shingles have not proven.

You're only advised to buy the "Eastlake"—if you want a permanent roof, because the durable and weatherproof qualities of "Eastlake" Steel Shingles are positively known. They have been proven by actual wear and tear test.

Some day you intend putting a lightning, fire and stormproof roof on your house or barn. Then you should write to-day for this free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It contains information that will interest

—The Philosopher of Metal Town

All kinds of sheet metal building materials—ceilings and walls, siding, cornices, corrugated iron, conductor pipe, etc.—you can have a catalogue simply for the asking. Mention it on your post card.

Manufacturers

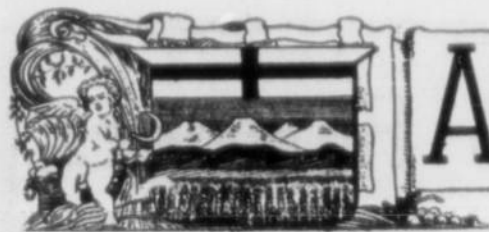
The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Commander Robert E. Peary has promised to give all the aid he can to the National Geographical Society's proposed expedition to discover the south pole, but said that he would not consent to personally lead in the exploration of the Antarctic.

Since March 1 last, the immigration has totalled approximately 150,000, of which about 100,000 have gone to Western Canada. The total population of the dominion at the end of this year is therefore estimated at about 7,350,000.

A census department estimate of the population of Canada by provinces at the end of the last fiscal year is as follows: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,088,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Alberta, 273,859; British Columbia, 280,516; unorganized districts, 58,500.



ALBERTA SECTION

Alberta Creameries Convention

The convention of delegates from the government creameries of Alberta held at Red Deer on January 5 and 6 was probably the most important one in the history of the creameries. Some 40 delegates were in attendance and Hon. Duncan Marshall, Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, C. Marker, Deputy Commissioner, and W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner were also present.

Among the important points decided upon was that the creameries should take up a greater share of the work than has been done in the past, that patrons should be paid according to the quality of the cream supplied by them, and that the creameries should be paid according to the quality of the butter shipped into cold storage. By these changes it is expected that the high standard now secured for government creamery butter will be maintained and the careful farmer will no longer have to assist in paying for the sour and poor stuff sent to the creamery by his careless neighbor. The delegates were unanimous for the change and it is expected that the whole plan will be worked out in detail before the summer season opens up.

Mr. Marker gave comprehensive addresses, dealing with a review of last year's work, and with the markets, prices and sales during the year, comparing same with the seasons of 1908 and 1907 and showing how the Montreal market ruled the prices to be obtained. Mr. Marker said that one or two features of last year's work were noticeable. The supply is just as much a factor in the market as demand, and if a supply cannot be laid in for the winter, the wholesalers and jobbers will bring in the stocks from the east. The winter output is very irregular and wants to be remedied. In regard to the capacity for winter dairying, as long as the output is uniform then it can be easily handled, but when it fluctuates, as it has done during the last three winters, then the business is up against snags. The winter dairying was worth looking into as the average prices are at least five cents per pound higher, but to do this it will mean providing better quarters for the stock and better feed. Another point is the old one of getting better dairy stock into the province, and the testing of the herds so that only the paying animals would be kept.

Important Figures

In 1906 statistics were secured from the owners of 412 herds, comprising 3,925 animals, and as a result it was found that in the summer season only the following averages for each herd were made:

Number of Owners	Receipts per cow	Number of Cows
2	\$45 or over	11
2	\$40-\$45	28
15	\$35-\$40	118
48	\$30-\$35	407
111	\$25-\$30	993
137	\$20-\$25	1380
83	\$15-\$20	887
14	\$10-\$15	121

This table alone would show the need of testing the animals, and the matter of herd testing and herd records should be taken up and pushed vigorously.

W. F. Stevens gave an interesting lecture on the importation of dairy stock, showing that during the past year, under the plan of assistance proposed by the government seven and a half carloads of Ayrshires and one and a half carloads of Holsteins had been imported. No Jerseys had been brought in under this arrangement, but two cars in all had been sold in the year. The arrangement for assistance during the past year had been made for one year only and it was not known what plan would be adopted for the ensuing year.

Geo. Harcourt then took up the matter of the proposed change in the local management of creameries. He described the policy of the Dominion government when the assistance was just given to the creameries, and stated that although

the older creameries were now out of debt, it was doubtful if they were in a better position to conduct the work than they were years ago. The policy of the government was to help the creameries to help themselves, and it was proposed that the creameries now in a position to do so should take over a larger share of the local working of the creameries. The part the government had undertaken was to pay for all labor, material, etc., and carry on the work of the creamery generally, also to issue cheques to all patrons for cream supplied. Now it was proposed that the local associations out of debt should undertake this work, the government marketing the butter, providing boxes, packages, etc., in whole-sale quantities and supplying same to the creameries at actual cost and paying the local associations by one cheque, then letting the local creameries settle with the patrons.

Hon. Duncan Marshall stated that although it was the wish of the government that the creameries should undertake more of the work still as long as the services of the dairy commissioner were required in the matter of marketing butter, etc., he would only be too pleased to assist in carrying out the work. It was not the intention of the government to abandon the creamery business.

A long discussion ensued on the merits of the proposed plan, the general opinion being in favor of the changes on the ground that most of the local work could be done

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

ed the following resolutions, all of which were adopted:—

(1) "Having heard the explanations of Mr. Marker in regard to the proposed changes in the local management of the government operated creameries, we do recommend that all creameries now in a position to do so should accept the proposed new agreement and undertake the work as outlined in sections one to five inclusive of the agreement. We would further recommend that arrangements be made by the department so that any creamery association not yet self supporting can undertake the new work upon the association entering into an agreement with the department to allow a nominal assessment per pound of butter to be made, or any other satisfactory agreement to pay off the indebtedness."

(2) This convention recognises the importance of the grading of cream and of settling for same on the basis of a premium for first grade, and further we recommend that as far as possible the system be adopted by all creameries on the basis outlined."

(3) "That this convention agrees to the plan of grading of butter at a premium for first grade, and recommends that in future all creamery associations be paid at the rate per pound earned by them on the quality of the butter supplied, as determined by the department."

(4) "Whereas the convention has recommended the adoption of the scheme for the local working of the creameries, we wish to place on record our regrets at the apparent desire of the government to withdraw from the co-operative creamery system and we firmly believe that the future welfare and prosperity of the co-

RED DEER CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

The monthly report of the Red Deer U.F.A. Co-operative Association is as follows:—

The work of the co-operative association for the month just ended has been quite satisfactory, and considering the tendency of the farmers to hold their grain, shipping has been going on quite briskly.

Sixteen cars of hay, three cars of oats and three cars of hogs have been sent out during the month. The expense during the month has been somewhat less than three per cent. of the amount of the sales, this covering salaries, office rent, storage, stationery, light, heat, etc. This would be materially decreased if grain was coming forward more freely, as the staff now employed could handle a greater volume of shipping. Of course, there are other preliminary expenses incurred earlier in the season, but of a kind that can well be charged up to capital account. This, however, will be referred to the vote of the members, at the annual general meeting, which will be held on Monday, January 31st, this meeting being called a week earlier than the limit fixed by the constitution on account of other meetings interfering with that date.

The management would again urge the farmers to come forward with their lists so as to keep the secretary posted as far ahead as possible as to the amount of stuff for sale; and we would again remind members that the more business done, the less the expense accordingly.

Prospects are good for high prices for hogs for the next two weeks and large shipments are expected to be made during that time.

The general price of grain has kept almost stationary during the month, but with slight variations up and down every day or so; oats are now 26½ cents and No. 3 wheat 82¼ cents.

Hay is dull but firm in price, considering the rush of shipments from all over the province, and prices are not likely to undergo much change for some weeks.

Barley has been dull of sale, but enquiries are now coming in more freely for feed.

The formation of the Association has attracted considerable attention and favorable comments all over the west, and enquiries are daily coming in from prospective buyers. Applications have also been made by commission firms in the west wanting to act as the exclusive agents in the cities where they are located, but so far the management have no difficulty in placing shipment with actual buyers.

more expeditiously and cheaper by the local associations than by the government.

The following resolution committee was then appointed:—Messrs. E. J. Fream, J. Duncan, A. J. Creighton, D. Cameron and D. Morheberg.

Mr. Marker then addressed the convention on the grading of cream, showing by means of a chart how the work would be carried out and the prices which the patrons of one creamery would have received last year if the grading plan had been in operation. By this it was seen that there was a difference of nearly two cents per pound between the highest and lowest prices and yet under the old system all patrons received the same price.

The resolution committee then present-

operative creamery business lies in the assistance of the government, and in the matter of sales especially remaining in the hands of the dairy commissioner, we also wish to place on record our appreciation of the remarks of the Hon. Duncan Marshall that as long as the creamery associations request the services of the government in the matter and he is the head of the department of agriculture, they will be given, and we assure them that we will take advantage of his offer."

Stricter Regulations

(5) "Whereas the convention of creamery delegates held at Red Deer in April, 1909, passed resolutions recommending stricter regulations of all creameries and cheese factories and no action has been

taken on same, this convention hereby reiterates the said resolutions and recommends to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture that regulations be passed providing for the licensing of all creameries and cheese factories, the issuing of permits to erect new creameries or factories by a representative council, the issuing of detailed statements showing butterfat, moisture, basis of payment and all other information that may be required, government inspection of manufacturing and sanitation, and providing that the books of all creameries and factories shall be open to patrons at all times during business hours."

(6) "Whereas the present system of allotting shares adopted by the creamery associations had resulted in shares being issued to former patrons who have left the district and these shares are now being carried on the books of the associations, thereby causing a large amount of unnecessary labor, we do hereby request the Minister of Agriculture to bring in an amendment to the Dairymen's Act, giving associations power to cancel any shares, whether, fully paid up or otherwise, in the event of the said shareholders not registering their proper address within five years after the allotting of said shares; and after advertising the names of said absentee shareholders at least three times in a local newspaper and once in the official Gazette of the province."

(7) "Whereas it is a well-known fact that a large quantity of dairy butter sold over the counters in the stores is underweight and the Dominion laws governing same do not seem to be well-known, we recommend that an amendment be placed in the Dairymen's Act providing that all pound prints made up and put on the market must be of full weight and providing for penalties for the non-fulfilment of this provision."

(8) "This convention places on record its appreciation of the services and assistance rendered to the creamery industry by the Minister of Agriculture and his staff, more especially Mr. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, whose splendid work has done so much to build up the dairy industry of the province."

(9) "Whereas at every convention of creamery delegates, complaints are made dealing with different matters in which all associations are interested and it is impossible for these local associations to undertake the investigation of these complaints, and whereas the time has now arrived when the creamery associations under government control should come closer together for the better working of the associations and to enable different matters of interest to be quickly acted upon, we do hereby recommend that the convention organize an association to be known as the Association of Government Creameries of Alberta."

On the adoption of this resolution it was decided to appoint an advising committee to bring in a draft constitution under which the association could be formed, the committee to report after the adjournment for lunch. The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Fream, Carswell, Langston, Duncan, Creighton and Morkeberg.

After adjournment, the following resolutions were taken up and unanimously adopted:—

(10) "That the convention requests the Minister of Agriculture to arrange for the publication of the proceedings of this convention, together with the charts shown, and that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to all patrons of the government creameries."

(11) "That Mr. Marker be requested to have copies of the resolutions passed at this convention forwarded to the creamery associations so that if possible they can be presented to the annual meetings of the associations."

(12) "This convention recommends that the regulations applying to entire animals running at large be so amended that bulls will not be permitted to run at large in acknowledged dairy districts"

The Organization

The advisory committee then presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

"Name.—The name of the association shall be 'The Association of the Government Creameries of Alberta.'"

"Objects.—The object of the association shall be to assist all co-operative creamery associations in Alberta by any legitimate means, by investigating any

complaints that may be presented, by taking action, if necessary, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Dairy-men's Act or any other provisions relating to the dairy industry, by assisting any co-operative creamery by advice or other means to enable them to more efficiently carry on their business, by assisting the daily commissioner in upholding the high reputation enjoyed by the Co-operative Creamery Associations, and by any other work the executive may decide upon.

"Membership.—The membership of the association shall consist of creamery associations working under the control of the department of agriculture.

"Officers.—The officers of the association shall consist of a president, secretary and three directors, who shall be elected by the delegates of the local associations in annual convention.

"The officers shall have power to conduct the business of the association in any manner they may decide upon and shall be empowered to add to these rules as they may see fit, subject to ratification by the annual convention.

The election of the first officers for the association was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, E. Carswell, Red Deer; sec'y-treas., E. J. Fream, Innisfail; executive committee, A. J. Creighton, Content; D. Morkeberg, Markerville; J. Duncan, Innisfail.

Addresses on uniform bookkeeping were then given by F. W. Underwood, of the dairy commissioner's office, and E. J. Fream; the addresses being illustrated by samples of synoptic ledgers for general bookkeeping and for a stock ledger.

At the close of the addresses and discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this convention recommends that the system of bookkeeping as suggested be adopted.

The convention then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. E. Carswell, for his services and assistance during the two days of the convention.

PRESIDENT BOWER'S STRAIGHT TALK

At the annual meeting of Red Deer Union there was a good attendance and after routine business, the president reviewed the questions of the year. He said that while Manitoba and Saskatchewan were more interested in the matter of government elevators, as they were almost exclusively grain growing provinces. Alberta, with her more diversified products, looked to the west for a market. The government had placed some funds at the disposal of the U.F.A. to prospect as to market conditions for Alberta in British Columbia, and his recent mission there was to endeavor to interest the coast business people and consumers in the accessibility of Alberta's products, in which he had fair success. The transportation charges were the main hindrance.

He then dealt with the success of their co-operative movement to raise prices in Red Deer. This was the first time that he remembered of in Alberta, when a farmer would lose in shipping hogs east. Hitherto, the Alberta prices for hogs had been just equal to Toronto prices, less the freight. He spoke of their efforts to have the pork packing plant started. The legislature had voted the necessary funds, but there had been trouble over a form of pledge which would guarantee the plant 50,000 hogs and apparently the matter was hung up by the executive council.

Discussed Proposed Amendments

The meeting then considered the sundry amendments of the constitution which would come before the annual convention. In regard to the resolution that members of the executive should resign upon entering politics, the president thought this should be left discretionary with the executive.

Mr. Jamieson contended strongly for a higher membership fee, as they could not expect the work to be done properly without more money.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, James Bower; vice-president, Capt. Keast; sec'y-treas., J. A. Carswell; executive, R. Gummon, C. A. J. Sharman, W. Loveland, W. Jenkins, H. Jamieson, J. Lamont. Six delegates were elected to represent the union at the annual convention.

That Sm of Omission

After some discussion on the pork packing plant it was moved by Messrs. Jamieson and Galbraith that Red Deer Union express its dissatisfaction that no action has yet been taken by the government to establish the pork packing plant, and that the delegates from this union to the annual convention be instructed to press urgently for the fulfillment in 1910 of the declared purpose of the legislature to establish a provincial pork packing plant.

A YEAR OF SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS

At the annual meeting of the East Clover Bar Union, there was a good attendance and the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, F. H. Hill; vice-president, H. W. Edmiston; sec'y-treas., W. J. Jackman; directors, J. Reith, H. Lackey, E. Ball, P. C. Hamilton, J. Sanford, W. C. Wardrop; auditor, P. C. Hamilton.

The delegates appointed to represent the union at the annual convention were: F. H. Hill, W. J. Jackman, W. R. Ball, J. Sanford and P. C. Hamilton.

The secretary's report was presented as follows, and adopted by the meeting: "The year now closing has been a successful one for our union in every respect. There are 50 paid up members, compared with 40 last year, and 32 in 1907, the year I took office. 15 members are in arrears. The accounts show a balance in hand of \$59.42, compared with \$53.92 last year and \$17.10 in 1907. Twelve regular monthly meetings have been held. In addition, a special open meeting was held in April, with reference to the government packing plant, and a public debate was held on the subject of hail insurance.

A concert was given in February and a picnic in July. The former resulted in a deficit of \$5.16, and the latter in

of secretarial work. As a matter of fact, I have, during the year, written over 200 letters.

W. J. JACKMAN.
Secretary.

A BREEZE FROM ALBERTA

Rice Sheppard reports good work on his final trip, and at the meeting held at Loughheed he found the farmers very enthusiastic in their work and the union very active. Three delegates were elected to the convention, and the farmers are shipping their own grain, mostly to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and are well satisfied with the results. The members are strongly in favor of pressing for a tax on all lands for hail insurance. After the meeting, speaking informally to Mr. Sheppard, the members expressed themselves as satisfied that the U.F.A. are doing good work and that we shall see good results from our labor. They are strongly in favor of THE GUIDE, believing that it is doing much to educate the farmers in marketing; ample proof of which can be found in their own district.

LAMONT SOUNDS TRUMPET CALL

In forwarding a report for the year Mr. W. H. Cammack writes that Lamont Union is flourishing and that the delegates are looking forward to the annual convention, the members being most enthusiastic for the welfare of the U.F.A. as can be shown by the following quotation from Mr. Cammack's report:—

"The day of our general convention is drawing near and I hope we may enjoy a profitable meeting. There is much to consider and the time is likely to prove far too short. We are in our infancy and the few have a debt of honor to the many to be patient, persevering and untiringly vigilant and faithful to the cause of the producers of the bread of the world that their labors are not more

cluding wagon sheds, but not other machinery, would be about \$1,200.

Col. Marryat in his address to the meeting suggested that the farmers should contribute at least \$1,200, and the town supply the balance which would be about \$300, including the preliminary expenses of forming a company. He emphasized the necessity of sticking together and proposed that the appointed committee after securing further information, should draw up a prospectus and invite all the neighboring farmers to take up shares. He considered that a good motto for the company would be "Aide-tei le ciel t'aidera" (Help yourself and heaven will help you).

DISCUSSED HAIL INSURANCE

There was a good attendance of members at the last meeting of Stettler Union, and several subjects came up for discussion, the first being hail insurance. Mr. Steele, the secretary, believed that a great deal of dissatisfaction was felt regarding the manner in which the damages to hailed crops was assessed, and thought that until a better plan was advocated, the one now in vogue would not be generally accepted.

Mr. Adair considered that a tax should be imposed on all cultivated land, thus relieving the rancher from a tax on grazing land. He advocated the immediate inspection of hailed areas.

Mr. Adair said he had been invited to go to Gadsby and organize a union there, and suggested that Mr. Whiteside do this as he was out in that country, to which Mr. Whiteside replied he would be glad to do anything he could for the advancement of the U.F.A.

The matter of having local monthly meetings at the various school houses throughout the district and have a general meeting at Stettler once every three months was discussed, and as a result the chairman requested Mr. Steele to call a meeting at the Kindergarten School house, and Mr. Kerridge to do likewise at the Spring Lake school house and try to organize branches of the association.

FOLLOW MANITOBA'S EXAMPLE

The Lakeland Union has closed an active year by electing F. E. Gedulin and A. Greep as the delegates to the annual convention, and the great expectancy of this union is to see the convention follow the example of Manitoba in the matter of government ownership of elevators.

HOPEDALE

Hopedale Union is now getting into its stride and the members are clubbing together to ship their oats in carload quantities, loading the cars either at Tees or at Alix.

SPRING RIDGE

Spring Ridge Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. Davidson; vice-president, E. C. Duffield; sec'y-treas., R. J. Caute-lon, and everything is arranged for an active campaign in the district.

LLOYDMINSTER ASSOCIATION ACTIVE

The annual meeting of Lloydminster Union was held on January 8, and was attended by a good number of members. After disposing of routine business the meeting took up circular No. 11 for discussion and the delegates were instructed to support those resolutions most beneficial to the farming community.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, A. J. Blackwell J.P.; vice-president, H. Hill; sec'y-treas., W. Linton; directors, J. Abel, J. H. Brown, J. George, F. Cuthbert and W. Linton. Mr. J. Campbell announced that Rice Sheppard was visiting Streamtown Union on November 10, and would arrive in Lloydminster on the morning of that day and it was suggested that a special meeting be held to allow Mr. Sheppard to give a short address but owing to the short notice it was impossible to acquaint all the members of the meeting, therefore the president asked all members present to endeavor to be on hand and to make the meeting proposed as widely known as possible. This was done and on Monday morning Mr. Sheppard gave a very able address to the most enthusiastic meeting, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. H. C. Lisle, M.P.P.

FARMERS' COMPANY HELPED HIM

Having shipped 1,375 bushels of wheat comprising two small cars and one car of oats to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., through their Calgary office and having received \$191.69 more than I was offered by any one else in car lots I feel it my duty to inform my fellow farmers of the benefits they can receive by shipping through their own company.

J. A. McCOLL.

Didsbury, Alta., Jan. 8, 1910.

a credit balance to our branch of \$24.65. Both, however, were equally successful and enjoyable as social functions.

Successful Co-operation

Members combined to purchase their supplies of Formalin and Binder Twine, and although the prices paid were perhaps no lower than those paid by outsiders, still the fact of such combinations existing amongst farmers undoubtedly acts as a check upon the dealers and keeps prices on a reasonable basis.

During the year we took up the question of the inadequate inspection of weights and measures and have secured an increase in the staff of inspectors, which although a good deal less than we asked for is a step in the right direction.

By Weight of Organization

Four complaints have been made by us to the railway commission. Two resulted successfully in orders for increased width of farmer's crossings and for fencing of the G.T.P. line. One regarding partitions in stock cars was turned down and the other, with regard to the level crossing between sections 7 and 8 is still in abeyance.

Our request to have the report of the Chilled Meat Committee printed and circulated at the government's expense was granted, and the agitation which we supported for a ferry at Clover Bar has been successful and the ferry is to be established in the spring.

In the matter of the telephone at East Clover Bar Post Office we have not been successful up to the present, though not definitely turned down.

Many other questions have been dealt with, but the above suffice to give some idea of the usefulness of our union, and you will understand that it has not been accomplished without a good deal

than wasted on the vultures and wolves that beset us on every hand. I hope we may soon make our influence known and felt by those who at present presume to manipulate our business to our great detriment, and we are robbed by those who have obtained their advantage over us by our own acts of servility, which, I hope, may never again be repeated.

DELEGATES APPOINTED

At the annual meeting of Spruce Grove Union No. 44, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, J. G. Schumm; vice-president, N. Gagne; secretary-treasurer, C. Weidenhammer; directors, H. Struve, R. Benerlin, J. Bradley, C. Rees, A. Kuhl, J. Gagne.

The delegates to the annual convention are N. Gagne and C. Weidenhammer.

FARMERS' GRAIN WAREHOUSE

At the last meeting of Alix Union, President Marryat read the report of the conference of the committee of the association lately held with the Alix Board of Trade, as to the necessity of a grain warehouse for Alix, and in the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the building of such a warehouse would be possible if only 50 farmers would stick together. A committee was then appointed to obtain further information in the matter.

Mr. Barhan, contractor—present by request—gave an estimate of the cost of a warehouse and exhibited plans. Mr. Darlow, representing the board of trade, was also present and pointed out the necessity as well as the advantages of the proposed building. The cost of the proposed building, fireproof, in-

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT MARKETING

By C. E. Bassett, Secretary of Fennville, Michigan
Fruit Shippers' Association

The fruit grower, like the grower of any commodity, is chiefly concerned with two factors, viz., the art of production and the art of selling. Both of these factors must be given due attention if the owner is to attain that degree of success which he should. He may know the fundamental principles of fruit growing and be able to put into the fruit package a strictly No. 1 or fancy article. This, however, does not always insure a return to the grower in keeping with the grade and quality of the product. It is true that high-class fruit properly graded and properly packed will often take care of itself and net handsome returns to the grower when placed in the hands of the commission man, or even when placed upon the general market. Unfortunately, however, this cannot always be relied upon, and so we have come to realize that the producer must give serious attention to the art of selling. It is certainly to his advantage that this business end of things be no longer left with speculators who are yearly securing larger returns for their labors than are the growers of the product. It is as much our business to market what we grow as it is to grow it. It is not enough for us as fruit growers to produce fancy fruit; we should see to it that that fruit goes into the hands of the consumer and that the prices paid us are entirely in keeping with those high prices usually paid the commission man or the speculator. Many of our best fruit growers throughout the country are attending to the business side of their affairs in a business-like way, and as a result of these additional efforts are reaping handsome returns.

Commission Men

The reason why most fruit growers have hitherto given little attention to the selling of their products is because of the fact, that their entire energy has been given to the production of fruit and its preparation for market. Their product is perishable, and where sales cannot be made for spot cash it is often necessary to make consignment to commission firms. Probably no class of business men are more thoroughly condemned or more fully trusted. Millions of dollars worth of produce are sold by them upon honor with scarcely a restraint or check upon their actions except such as may be dictated by policy or their own conscience. It is little wonder then that selfish and dishonest men enter this field of business to the constant annoyance of decent men and that such suspicion as may be engendered by rascality will often attach to the best firms in the same line of business. Good, strong, honest firms may be found in most all cities by inquiry in the proper channels. Let the best be selected for patronage, and then make them your partners.

Co-operation in Marketing

This is an age of co-operation. Competition has been so sharp and the desire for increased profits is so great that we find nearly every class of business well organized for mutual profit. The world never saw such combinations of capital as have lately been formed under what we are pleased to call the "trust" system. In some lines of business competition had destroyed profits and a combination was necessary to cheapen the cost of production or increase the selling price of their products, or both.

Let us look at the horticultural situation and see if our present methods are not in need of improvement. As a result of careful investigation, I am convinced that a bushel of peaches for which the consumer pays \$1.50 does not net the average Michigan grower over fifty cents. This means that the grower pays twice as much for getting his fruit to the consumer as he receives for his own labor in producing that fruit. Is such a condition fair? What ordinary business is there which will stand such a constant drain and profitably exist?

A Successful Organization

One of the first drawbacks that we had to contend with in the Michigan

fruit belt was the cost of transportation. The location of our orchards is such that we can patronize either the railroads or the boat lines, but there has been no competition between them. An express company operated over the fruit train for about fourteen years, furnishing very poor service and stubbornly maintaining a six-and-one-half-cent rate on small baskets to Chicago. We had no organization, and the efforts of individuals to get better or cheaper service were of no effect.

The season of 1888 brought such low prices for fruit that it was evident that something must be done, and co-operation was resorted to. The Fennville Fruit Shippers' Association was organized in 1891 and the "Granger System" of shipping fruit was adopted. The success of our association under this plan has been wonderful. We have a local agent of the association who receipts for and loads the fruit into ventilated cars, holding about 2,500 small baskets each, for which he receives \$2.50 per car. A special fast fruit train starts from Fennville at six o'clock every evening, Saturdays excepted, for Chicago. The cars are all billed to our Chicago consignee, who does the unloading and attends to the freight, shortages, etc., receiving for this service \$5 per car.

As a result of this co-operation, we have been able to secure the general adoption of a more or less standard climax package, which has resulted in a saving in their cost of more than one-half. The freight rate has been lowered from the express rate of six-and-one-half cents to two and one-half cents, and, the boat lines having to meet this competition, every shipper in our

fruit belt has been equally benefited by the operation of our association, whichever way he shipped. All shortages have been promptly paid, which is quite a different experience from what we had with the express company. The association has actually reduced the cost of packages and transportation to about one-third of what it was under the old plan. It is impossible to estimate the actual amount of money saved by the work of this association, but some idea can be imagined when I tell you that the very first year the association did business it saved one large grower fully \$1,000. In one year our fruit section shipped 6,000,000 small baskets of peaches, and the saving to the growers that year was over \$200,000.

Not only have we obtained better service at much less cost, but it has been done with a cash profit to the association. This profit, amounting to many thousands of dollars, has been expended in the grading and graveling of our public highways, until we now have reconstructed several miles of first-class gravel roads. Before our association undertook this work, 200 or 250 baskets were considered a good load, while now our teams handle more easily 500 to 700 baskets. By our unity of action we have also gotten the railroad to donate 300 cars of gravel for this road building. We find that where a single individual has trouble in getting the ear of the railway officials, the representatives of an organization of 400 shippers receive a most respectful and gracious hearing.

Attracting Buyers

So much for what we have been able to do in reducing the cost of trans-

portation. There is another feature I desire to refer to and that is the way in which our growers have co-operated in the manner of packing and selling our fruit. It is generally conceded that the old method of consigning fruit to be sold on commission, is entirely wrong and our local horticultural society has been working for some time, trying to establish a local fruit market and get outside dealers to come there and buy. Advertising booklets have been sent out, with the result that we have buyers with us all through the season, and their competition has kept prices fairly good. During the past four years, from eighty acres of fruit, I have not consigned to the amount of \$25, but have sold at home at very satisfactory prices.

A Central Packing House

But there is another form of co-operation which, with us, promises to be of permanent benefit—the central packing house system. We have five of these packing houses at Fennville and although the system is not fully perfected it has already demonstrated its efficiency in handling and marketing the products of large orchards. Usually six or eight growers combine and erect a packing house beside the railroad. Their fruit is brought direct from the orchards to this central packing house, where it is carefully graded and packed, each grower receiving credit for the number of baskets of each grade. The foreman and packers, having no interest in the fruit, pack top and bottom alike and every basket can thus be guaranteed. Solid cars of one straight grade can thus be purchased any day during the season, and we find that buyers will pay more for this fruit than where they have to drive around the country and pick up a load, of as many grades as there were packers.

The obstacles in the way of this central packing house plan may be mentioned as: First, what may be termed the natural conservatism of the average grower; second, the lack of confidence in his fellows and of the results to be obtained by association and combination of interest; third, some expense in putting up and equipping a plant; and, fourth, enterprise and confidence in the outcome to carry on the undertaking. A rather high order of ability and good judgment combined with some experience, is necessary in managing such an undertaking, and the manager must command the confidence of his associates and patrons.

The principal advantage is the application of modern and systematic business methods to the fruit industry. Organization is the basis of modern successful business operations, and only those lines of business that are well organized are successful in a marked degree. The statement is often made that an organization among farmers is sure to fail, that farmers will not hang together, etc., ad nauseam. I think that the experiment among our packing houses disproves this statement, and I believe that the tendency among progressive fruit growers is toward such organizations. I believe that these separate packing houses will eventually grow into a federation, with a central head, that shall keep in touch with all of the principal markets and keep the units of the federation informed regarding markets and prices—a fruitgrowers' "trust," if you please.

The packing houses furnish a more reliable and desirable quality of fruit at the point of shipment, thus effecting a saving of nearly half the expense, as noted above. It is evident that the dealer in Buffalo, who would be willing to pay 75 cents per bushel for a car of peaches in Chicago, of the uncertain and damaged quality that he would get there, would willingly pay the same price for fresh, straight packed fruit here, as the expense of shipping is no more; and so the grower receives 75 cents at the packing house for fruit for which the commission man returns the consignee 50 cents. Experience has abundantly proved this self-evident assertion.—The National Stockman and Farmer.

MAKE GOOD USE OF THE GUIDE

How many readers ever realize the difference between reading THE GUIDE and making use of it? Every subscriber who reads THE GUIDE regularly, will undoubtedly get back the subscription price, several times in the year. Oftentimes it will be in actual cash, but also in information and entertainment, but if every reader makes use of THE GUIDE in every possible way, he will get many times more value in it than by mere reading.

Then the combination of the two, will make THE GUIDE to every reader the most welcome visitor and the greatest helper that comes to the farm home. THE GUIDE cannot be sure of helping you, unless we know what you want. We are maintaining various departments in the paper, and will no doubt open other departments from time to time as they are demanded by our readers. The farmers should use the Question Drawer. Every farmer who has found out something that would help his brother farmer in any part of the west, should write a letter to the Editor containing that information. There is probably no more valuable department in THE GUIDE than the Mail Bag. Every farmer who sends a letter for publication in the Mail Bag, which contains valuable information is doing a work for his country.

If there is an article published on THE GUIDE that does not give you all the information you want, sit down and write a letter to the Editor asking for that information. It will be furnished free of charge, and if it cannot be supplied the subscriber will be told where he is most likely to get it.

If you have a legal question relating to your farm, send it into the Editor and all other questions, which are of interest or upon subjects that appeal to yourself and other farmers. We will publish the question and the answer in the Question Drawer.

The women of the homes into which THE GUIDE makes its weekly visits, should feel as free as the men to make use of THE GUIDE. They should send in their letters to the Editor of the women's department and offer suggestions freely. Any housewives who want help or suggestions upon any subject may be sure of practical assistance by writing to THE GUIDE.

Now we want every person, who is or may in the future become a subscriber to THE GUIDE, to feel that he or she has a perfect right to ask the Editor for information. We want everyone to look upon THE GUIDE as a real friend.

There is no way possible in which we can give more help to many farmers, than on the subject of Markets. We want every farmer to write to us for any information regarding the marketing system of the west on all kinds of farm produce. We will endeavor to give prompt and reliable information to every person who writes and lend every effort to the work of securing for each farmer the very highest price for his product. THE GUIDE is the official organ of the Farmers' Organizations of the West. If you want to see it become a leader in every way and the most powerful paper in the country, you must support it and make use of it in every possible way.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion: six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of *THE GUIDE* from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles wanted and for Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of the *GUIDE*, any advertisement of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in *THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE* should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

ATTENTION! I HAVE FOR SALE THE BEST lot of large, easy feeding Yorkshires, of the type you have seen me show at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, that I have ever had on hand. Speak quick if you want any. Both sexes for sale—Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 16*

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

R. CURRAN & SONS, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of Pure-bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle.—Number of fine individuals of exceptional breeding, both sexes, for quick sale at rock bottom prices.—Write or visit, R. Curran & Sons, Emerson, Man. 19*

FOR SALE, GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED Oats. One dollar per bushel, F.O.B., South Qu'Appelle. Box 136, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. 25H

FARMS FOR SALE. — FOUR DIFFERENT Half Sections, best part Manitoba: one improved, three prairie; near market, school, church; very easy terms to any sober, industrious man who has \$500 dollars cash. Liberal discounts for additional cash. If interested write owner—667 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 24-1

FOR SALE. — THOROUGH BRED SCOTCH Collie Puppies, five months old; bred from good working and registered stock; full pedigree with each.—For price and particulars, apply, A. Common, Esterhazy Sask. 24H

DOZEN OF OUR HARDY, IMPROVED BUSH Cherries sent prepaid for two dollars. Fine canning fruit, catalog free.—Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man. 21*

FOR SALE, GOOD WHEAT FARM, WITH Stock and Implements, half section, 280 acres under cultivation, good buildings, two miles from station. For particulars apply, P.O. Box 168, Dunrea, Man. 25V

100 DOLLARS FOR CONVICTION OF THIEF and return of Bay Mare, six years old, 1,300 lbs. weight, star on forehead, in foal, off hind leg swollen, taken Nov. 28th. Information leading to above rewarded.—W. Brookes, Estevan. 25-1

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as *THE GUIDE* is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

PURE BRED R.C.R.T. REDS. COCKERELS \$1.50 up. From good winter layers, hardly birds Eggs in season.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 19*

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES. Stock of all ages for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 24-1

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 25*

URGE FOR AN ENQUIRY

At the last meeting of Sheho Union a resolution was passed endorsing the action of Tring Union in regard to the appointment of a commission to enquire into the prices on farm machinery.

The secretary was instructed to write for more information on the subject of referendum and recall.

Mr. William Isaac was appointed a delegate to represent the union at the annual convention.

The secretary was instructed to order twenty more U.F.A. buttons and to secure a further supply of constitutions. A good start has already been made for the new year, twelve new members having been secured already and there are more to come.



LOVERS' LEXICON

Proposal—The height of a woman's ambition

Kiss—A man's mark of conquest, a woman's asset in a breach of promise suit.

Matrimony—The mirage on the desert of life.

Theatre—A place where money is spent until the preacher is paid the final fee.

Nothing—What a young man saves while he is courting.

Candy—Matrimonial bait.

Wedding Invitation—A polite request for anything that will aid in the establishment of a household.

SLIGHTLY CHANGED

"Money makes the mare go"—That saying's old enough to die; For in this modern age, you know, 'Tis "Money makes the biplane fly."

HOW UNKIND

Ella—"Fred is getting near sighted." Stella—"It doesn't follow that there is anything the matter with his eyes because he can't see you under the mistletoe."

LYNCHING ETIQUETTE

Tenderfoot (aghast)—"You're not lynching that man!" **Arizona Ike**—"Well—er—we don't refer to it in that unrefined way. We call it showin' 'im the ropes."

A PURIST

Visitor—"Isn't either of your parents home, Martha?" **Martha**—"No, ma'am. Ma has gone for an hour's sitting at the photographer's, and pa has gone for an afternoon's straddle on his horse."

RATHER UNKIND

Ella—"I think it is a good plan to have the mistletoe in your hair, and then you are always under it." Stella—"Well, yes, if you can be sure as to the whereabouts of your hair."

LIFELIKE ATTITUDE

"Some of our prominent men," suggested the photographer, "like to have their photos taken in a characteristic attitude." "Suits me," responded the subject. "Photograph me with my nose against a grindstone. Got one handy?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Knicker—Johnny does just what he is told. **Bocker**—He will grow up to be a Congressman.

TRUSTS

There are two sides to the trust question—the inside and the outside. Nobody on the inside of a trust was ever known to object to it, and nobody on the outside was ever known to do anything else.

The American trust has no counterpart in history. Starting as the dream of a few men, it had a difficult time in getting a foothold, until, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, congress passed the anti-trust law. From that moment trusts began to multiply, wax and grow fat, while the people began to grow lean. The trusts have had smooth sailing ever since. They soon covered the face of the land, while the officials thereof covered their tracks.

The pawnbrokers of Great Britain issue over 100 million pledges a year.

There are 408 clubs affiliated to the Derbyshire Football Association.

THE NATURAL QUESTION

Follower of Events: A Harvard professor favors a revision of the Ten Commandments.

Ultimate Consumer: Gee whiz! Upward or downward?—St. Louis Star.

"I want a man who knows all about aeroplanes, and is sober."

"I'm just the man you are looking for, sir. Haven't taken a drop in three years."

Mrs. Frost: "Who was it that said, 'Peace, perfect peace?'" **Frost**: "Some one whose telephone was out of order."

Before the Shower

Shem:—"You'd better get ready for the mood, brother!"

Japhet:—"Did father say this was the day for the beginning of the rain?"

Shem:—"Not in so many words, but he went out minus his umbrella."

Heard at Home

Mrs. Fixem:—"I don't see what you men find in your clubs."

Mr. Fixem:—"It's what we don't find."

"I thought you were working on Smith's new house," said the house painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house painter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, that is where he put most of it."

"Why," said the athletic booster, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up ninety gallons from the well."

"That's nothing," retorted the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."

"I understand that Buzzer expressed great regret when his motor-car hit that lady the other day."

"Yes, indeed. He broke one of his new brass lamps."

"I hope you never nag your husband." "Only when he's beating the rugs. When thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job."

Pat and Mike enlisted in the British Army. After their first drill the captain, thinking the circumstances opportune for a little lecture on patriotism, demanded eloquently:

"Soldiers, why should a man die for his king and country?"

This struck Pat as a proper question. Turning to Mike, he said:

"Faith, Moike, the Captain is roight! Who?"

Book Review

"ANN VERONICA," a novel by H. G. Wells, published by The Copp Clark Company Limited, Toronto. Price \$1.25

This story is especially interesting at the present day, because it pictures a modern girl, who possesses advanced modern views. Ann Veronica is young, beautiful, very frank, and one might almost say "boyish." She is restless and dissatisfied, with her surroundings which are those of the upper middle class of English life. She chafes under the conventional restrictions placed upon her by her father and her aunt, and finally rebels, leaving home, and going to London. She becomes interested in the Suffragette movement and actually experiences one month in a London gaol. Moreover, a rare love story of unusual interest is interwoven throughout.

The Rural Science Series

Includes books which state the underlying principles of agriculture in plain language. They are suitable for consultation alike by the amateurs or professional tiller of the soil, the scientist or the student, and are freely illustrated and finely made.

Principles of Agriculture; Bailey. \$1.25 net.

Principles of Fruit Growing; Bailey. \$1.50 net.

Principles of Vegetable Gardening; Bailey. \$1.50 net.

Pruning Book; Bailey. \$1.50 net.

Nursery Book; Bailey. \$1.50 net.

Bush Fruits; Card. \$1.50 net.

The Physiology of Plant Production; Duggar. (Preparing).

Rural Wealth and Welfare; Fairchild. \$1.25 net.

How to Choose a Farm; Hunt. \$1.75 net.

Feeding of Animals; Jordan. \$1.50 net.

The Soil; King. \$1.50 net.

Irrigation and Drainage; King. \$1.50 net.

Bacteria in Relation to Country Life; Lipman. \$1.50 net.

The Spraying of Plants; Lodeman. \$1.25 net.

Dis uses of Animals; Mayo. \$1.50 net.

The Fertility of the Land; Roberts. \$1.50 net.

The Farmer's Business Handbook; Roberts. \$1.25 net.

The Farmstead; Roberts. \$1.50 net.

The Horse; Roberts. \$1.25 net.

Fertilizers; Voorhees. \$1.25 net.

Forage Crops; Voorhees. \$1.50 net.

Farm Poultry; Watson. \$1.25 net.

Milk and its Products; Wing. \$1.50 net.

Evolution of Our Native Fruits. \$2.00 net.

The Forcing Book. \$1.25 net.

Garden Making. \$1.50 net.

Horticulturist's Rule Book. 75 cents net.

The Nursery Book. \$1.50 net.

The Outlook to Nature. \$1.40 net.

Plant Breeding. New Edition. \$1.25 net.

Practical Garden Book. \$1.00 net.

Principles of Agriculture. \$1.25 net.

Principles of Fruit Growing. \$1.25 net.

Principles of Vegetable Gardening. \$1.50 net.

The Pruning Book. \$1.50 net.

The Survival of the Unlike. \$2.00.

Fruit Farming in British Columbia; by J. T. Bealby. \$1.50.

Sent Post Paid on Receipt of Price

John A. Hart Company
WINNIPEG



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor.

Hail Insurance Situation

Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan
Explains Details of Present Arrangements

Several enquiries have been coming to us regarding hail insurance companies. We referred one of these letters to the department of agriculture, and received a copy of their reply, which we attach hereto.

Sir:—As you have been informed, the hail insurance law in force in the north-west territories, and also in this province for a number of years, was repealed as far as this province was concerned twelve months ago. The repeal of the ordinance was accompanied by a clause prohibiting any company from carrying on the business of insurance against hail without the special approval of the Lieutenant Governor in council. Several companies applied for such approval, but it was only given to four companies, namely: The Central Canada Insurance Company, of Regina, The Saskatchewan Insurance Company, of Regina, The Alberta-Canadian Insurance Company, of Edmonton and The Hudson Bay Insurance Company, of Vancouver, with provincial office at Moose Jaw.

The first three companies all adopted a uniform sliding scale in which the risks were classified into five classes, the first comprising quarter sections upon no part of which injurious hail had fallen in the ten growing seasons last past; the second class comprised quarter sections upon any part of which injurious hail had fallen in not more than one of the ten growing seasons last past; the third class comprised quarter sections which were not hailed more than twice during a similar period, the fourth not more than three times and the fifth not more than four times. Quarter sections upon any part of which hail that would injure or destroy growing crops had fallen in more than four of the ten growing seasons last past were not insured by the company. The growing season was further specified to signify the period between May 14 and September 16 in any year. These companies undertook to insure at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 or \$6.00 per acre, as might be desired, and also to allow premiums to be paid in cash or to be settled by note, the rates being as follows:

Rate per class	Cash Premium	Note Premium
\$2.00 per acre	\$4.00	\$5.00
3.00 "	4.65	5.80
4.00 "	5.65	7.05
5.00 "	7.00	8.75
6.00 "	8.65	10.80

From information furnished by the above companies, it is gathered that the total premiums received by them amounted to \$219,703.10 and that their total payments for indemnity amounted to \$154,388.86. These companies have made no analysis of their expenditure upon hail insurance work in this province alone as their expenditures are shown throughout the three provinces in which they are acting, and the same officials are employed in soliciting fire as well as hail insurance and also in adjusting claims. It is pointed out, however, that part of their agreements with their agents is to allow them such a percentage of the premiums as will, together with expenditures for adjusting losses and upon office administration generally, take up the difference between the amounts paid to the company and the amounts paid out for indemnity. This too, it will be observed, is in the case of insurance upon the best classes of risks only. No insurance at all was effected upon the fifth class, and therefore in no case in which hail had fallen more than three times upon any quarter section in ten years. Only a very small number of farmers, too, who were in the fourth class were insured by these companies, so that to all intents and purposes it may be considered that hardly any farmer in the province who had been hailed more than twice in the past ten years was insured in one of the above three companies.

The fourth company, the Hudson Bay Insurance Company, went into the business upon an entirely different footing. They offered insurance at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, or \$8.00 per acre, as desired, at the rate of \$7.00 per \$100.00 of insurance upon quarter sections of land upon no part of which hail that would injure or destroy grain crops had fallen in not more than four of the ten growing seasons last past. This company also undertook to accept the settlement of premiums by note, at the rate of \$8.25 per \$100.00 of insurance. No reports have been received from this company as to the business done by it during the past season.

It will be observed that the flat rates offered by this latter company are nearly double those charged by the provincial government. The government, too, made



Geo. Robinson, Girvin, Sask., 7 months old
Youngest Shareholder, G.G.G.Co.

no discrimination as to the risk offered, but carried every farmer in the province who chose to apply for insurance, which accounts for the heavy annual deficits.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JOHN A. REID,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
Regina, Sask.

DISCUSSED HAIL INSURANCE

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers Association was held in Redvers on Saturday January 8, 1910, with President G. P. White in the chair. The meeting was very well attended and after the disposal of the minutes, the secretary was asked to read the financial statement of the past year, the adoption of which was moved by J. A. Wright, seconded by W. Hopley. Considerable discussion arose in reviewing the different questions which are likely to be brought up at the convention; more especially the

one in favor of a universal tax on land in establishing a government hail insurance system, the meeting decided unanimously in favor of it. The following delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Prince Albert. Messrs. G. P. White, W. C. Webster, J. A. Fallis and W. Hopley. After this the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, with the following result: President, G. P. White; vice-president, W. C. Webster; directors, D. Hidlebaugh, J. A. Fallis, W. Hopley, Geo. Harber, A. Morden, Ed. Saute, sec'y-treas., J. G. Lewthwaite. This concluded all the business of the meeting and a motion to adjourn until the next meeting on January 22 was passed.

JOS. G. LEWTHWAITE,
Sec'y-Treas.

THE BIRTH OF THE GIANT

Perhaps GUIDE readers would like to know just how the Grain Growers' Association came to be born, and who officiated at its nativity. Below is a copy of the original minutes of the first meetings.

DECEMBER 18, 1901

At Indian Head on above date, a meeting of the farmers was held in Fraser & Co's factory for the purpose of discussing questions of interest to them, especially that of the wheat blockade. Over twenty were present. Mr. W. R. Motherwell was voted to the chair. An animated discussion took place on the wheat blockade question.

MOTIONS

That we, the farmers of Indian Head and surrounding districts, take immediate steps to form ourselves into an organization to be known as the Grain Growers' Association. That the officers of the association consist of a president, 1st vice president, 2nd vice president and a board of six directors.

OFFICERS ELECTED

President, Mr. W. R. Motherwell; 1st vice-president, Mr. M. Snow; 2nd vice-president Mr. P. Dayman; sec'y-treas., Jno. Millar; board of directors, W. Govan, Geo. Lang, Sr., J. B. Gillespie, Mr. Livingston, Jan Halford, J. H. Francis. That a general meeting be held at 2 o'clock on January 2, to receive constitution and by-laws, and that the board of directors constitute a committee to draft same.

JANUARY 2, 1902.

On above date a general meeting was held in the Town Hall, Indian Head, the President, Mr. W. R. Motherwell occupying the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The first draft of the constitution was submitted by the executive board, and after being discussed clause by clause, was finally adopted with some very slight changes.

MOTIONS

That the secretary be authorized to get one thousand copies of the constitution printed. That the commission on agriculture be requested to utilize the services of appointees of this association to do farmers institute work, that the aims and objects of this association may be brought prominently before the farming communities.

The following parties were appointed to do such institute work, in case plans

were approved by commissioners: Messrs. Motherwell, Millar, Tay, Sr., Breman, Snow, McKay and Arthur Perly. That Senator Perly be appointed a delegate from this association to attend the farmers meeting at Moosomin on January 4, and Mr. Snow to the meeting of farmers at Grenfell on January 15. That secretary be requested to send a report of the meeting and a copy of our constitution to every newspaper in the N.W.T., also a circular letter and constitution to every agricultural society in the N.W.T. The second Wednesday in March was fixed for the date of the 1st annual meeting, with Indian Head as the place.

DUNDURN INSPIRATION

On our recent auto tour perhaps no place along the line received us more enthusiastically than Dundurn. We were met by as lively a bunch of Grain Growers as you ever saw, and escorted to an adjacent ideal farm house, where a Thanksgiving dinner was in progress. Grain Growers here are not only successful, but beautifully hospitable and thankful-hearted. We were treated right regally and then told we were expected to do something for our keep, and so to a large hall we were taken. Here a good large crowd was in waiting. We were introduced to the audience by one of the most optimistic, enthusiastic hard-working, wide-awake Grain Growers you ever met (although there were many others at that meeting) in the person of Mr. N. E. Baumunk. On this occasion he simply set us to work. But the next day he told us things about grain growing which just put us old-timers to shame. He told us about breaking up whole sections of land; getting the railway to put in a switch right out into the wheat field; setting his threshing machine alongside the car and running the grain direct into the car from the machine. Talk about elevators operated by the Government. He said: "Why, you are away behind the times." Then his plans for the future fairly staggered us.

But, I forgot our meeting. Well, twenty-one of those people put up the Life Membership Fee of \$12.00 each as fast as we could write receipts, and since then several more have been sent in, making this branch stand second in the number of Life Members. At this point one man said: "We owe more than \$12.00 each to the association for all the good it has done for us. I will take one for myself, one for my wife, and one for my daughter. If the price was \$50.00 I would take it just as quick." I should like to tell you more of this place and the great banquet they gave us that night.

I tell you Dundurn is up-to-date, and N. E. Baumunk—well, he is an October morning.

F. W. GREEN.

MEMBERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

The Beaverdale Association of Grain Growers held its annual meeting at the Beaverdale school house on December 21 last. Although several of the members were unavoidably absent, there was a very good attendance. Beaverdale is to be congratulated on the enthusiastic way the members attend the meetings. There are still a large number in the district that should be members. Beaverdale has decided to send a delegate this year to the convention at Prince Albert. Mr. Chas. Dunning being the choice of the members. Following are the names of officers and directors: Mr. W. Sken, president; Mr. I. B. Swallow, vice-president; C. Everest, sec-treas; Directors, Messrs. Wm. Wilson, J. A. Clements, C. Dunning, Wm. Anderson, Philip Duffy, C. Slack, Jr.

C. EVEREST, Sec.-Treas.

MARYFIELD PROGRESS

The first annual meeting of the Maryfield branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. field branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on January 8. The following officers were elected for the year 1910,—President, A. H. Zeidler; Vice-President, W. M. F. Kay; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Stephen; Directors, A. McCormick, K. Corbet, E. B. Seaman, W. Toone, R. Rea and A. Cunningham. The president and secretary-treasurer were appointed delegates to the convention. We have thirty paid-up members for 1910 and hope to double that in the near future. We are introducing THE GUIDE at every opportunity because it is the paper for the Grain Growers.

WM. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas.

ENTERPRISE THE KEYNOTE

A meeting of the Carnduff branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in Carnduff, January 11.

In the absence of the president, J. W. Cairns, the chair was ably filled by J. Plews, vice-president. A lively discussion of the questions submitted by the central association for consideration took place.

The farmers here are very emphatic as to the need of organization; there is already 27 life members, and 36 annual members, while many others have expressed their intention to join the association. Business men are encouraging the movement here and believe that better conditions of marketing for the farmer means prosperity to the towns. This branch was organized in December last.

J. SHIER,
Secretary.

SOME NEW SLIGHT OF HAND

Interesting Correspondence with Regard to Manipulating Forms by Elevator Man.

George Powell of Earl Grey, Saskatchewan, writes to THE GUIDE as follows:

Enclosed is a copy of further correspondence about the car of wheat recently refused delivery here to farmer. I had a long letter from Mr. Castle dated December 6, but he evidently thought I had made an error in my statement and his reply contained what I already knew, so I wrote again (copy appended) stating clearly the facts and received his reply enclosed. To my mind the question is, can we in any way get at the company? The operator in this case was following their instructions and being new to the west and wheat buying, he quite thought he was doing what was lawful, and it seems to me that it would be hard to prosecute him and let the real offenders go scot free. They had never supplied him with "special bin" forms or storage receipts and it seems to me that it is a deliberate attempt on their part to get in grain as special binned and then by giving wrong tickets demand the grain to their own order or advice. In this case, the facts are perfectly clear; the operator told me that he had no other forms and that the wheat was special binned; I also saw the number of bin (6, I believe) on his stubs. The same was also told to my brother who hauled some of the grain and who told the operator that the tickets were wrong.

Would it be advisable to try and get the Grain Act altered so as to make it compulsory for an elevator to grant special bins? They seem to be refusing them so as to try and get the grain themselves:

Letter to Warehouse Commissioner

Dear Sir:—Your careful and full reply to my letter of the 3rd inst. to hand, for which I thank you; but in the case in point I think you do not quite recognize that the grain was handled as special binned grain. I will try and make this case clearer, as it seems to me to be an attempt to evade the act. The case summarized is as follows:

Farmer applies for special bin, was allotted one. Farmer inspected bin previous to unloading his grain from wagon; grain taken in and put into said bin; storage tickets issued in Form B, stamped on face "subject to inspector's grades and dockage" (grade, of course, not filled in, nor number of bin) attention of operator, drawn to storage tickets and told should be in Form C (special bin). Operator states that Form B was all he had and he had seen no others. That the words stamped on face covered the special bin, or gave same effect as form C. After grain was all hauled in, grain was loaded into car in presence of farmer who saw said bin was quite empty. Farmer tendered tickets and storage fees, was refused shipping bill. Elevator claims right to ship all grain to their order Fort William. On communication with elevator company they state "that the reason that we use the ordinary storage tickets with the words "subject to inspector's grades and dockage" on the face is because we insist on shipping all wheat that goes through our elevator to our order Fort William. Under the above circumstances should not storage tickets have been in Form C. There is no dispute as to dockage or any other matter, it being distinctly understood by both parties that grain was taken in as "special binned grain." Can the elevator insist that all grain passing through must be shipped by their own order by merely stamping "inspector's grades and dockage" on the tickets issued?

GEORGE POWELL.

Reply from Warehouse Commissioner

George Powell, Earl Grey, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Your further favor of the 10th inst. to hand and carefully noted. There can be no question in my mind that, save only where otherwise consented to by the owner, all stored grain, whether graded or special binned should be shipped to the order of the owner of the grain. The elevator operator, however, would have the right of retaining the bill of lading if the storage tickets had not been surrendered and charges paid at time of shipment. Notwithstanding the fact that the elevator operator may have agreed with you to special bin the grain, the fact that a graded storage receipt was issued shows that it was not special

binned—that is to say, that the contract entered into by the warehouseman was not a special binned contract, but a graded contract. If the elevator operator actually did agree with you to special bin your grain, then he did not carry out his agreement. Apart from that however, you had the right of having your car billed to your own order; but as a graded storage receipt was issued, the warehouseman would have the right of billing the car to your order—that is to say to your order and his advice—as by this means he could obtain the original certificate of weight and grade, seeing that his contract read "weights and grades guaranteed by this warehouse." The courts have already held that where a graded form of storage receipt is issued, the grain is not special binned even although the words "special bin" may be written across the face of the ticket. To make it special binned grain, a contract in accordance with schedule "C" of the act must be issued by the warehouseman. There is this point however, that the law requires the warehouseman to issue each of the forms prescribed by the act in every case in which it is applicable. The use of any other form constituting an offence punishable by fine or forfeiture of license, so that if you can get a letter from the buyer corroborating your statement that he special binned your grain and that he issued the graded form of storage receipt as he had no other form, it will be an admission by him that he has broken the law and rendered himself liable to a fine, and in that case after hearing his side, I might feel it my duty to prosecute him.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) CHAS. C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

NEW BRANCH AT KELSO

Mr. Robert Hicks, of Rosetti, Sask., writes that a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Kelso, on January 7, with A. F. Salmon, of Riga, as president; Robert Hicks, vice-president, and H. O. Hambleton as secretary. The claims of THE GUIDE were placed before the new organization and a number of subscriptions were secured. The branch looks forward to a successful year.

WINDTHORST SEED FAIR

Tuesday, January 4, was a red letter day for Windthorst, Saskatchewan, when the annual seed fair was held, and proved a signal success despite the severe weather that prevailed. The entries were numerous, and the quality of the exhibits in every class was of the highest order. Grain, roots and vegetables were shown in profusion, and even a call for entries in the class for tobacco leaf brought a response. In the evening a thoroughly enjoyable banquet was held at which several brief addresses were given, followed by a musical entertainment. In the regrettable absence of the judges, Messrs. Angus McKay and R. H. Carter, who missed making railway connections, the exhibits were judged and prizes awarded by Dr. W. Elliott, M.L.A., A. F. Mantle, of the Department of Agriculture, T. W. Wright, of Grenfell, and D. Morrison.

Mr. F. W. Green, general secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, sent the following telegram worded in his characteristic manner: "Chairman Agricultural Banquet. Missed train: Disappointed. Pure Seed, Pure Breads, Subdue Weeds. Discover relative value between things bought and sold. Organize, educate, legislate."

FARMERS' MEETINGS

Meetings for the discussion of dairying and poultry raising have been arranged to be held at the following points on the dates specified:

Paynton, Feb. 1; Lashburn, Feb. 2; Marshall, Feb. 3; Northminster, Feb. 4; Lloydminster, Feb. 5; Stony Creek, Feb. 7; Mount Forest, Feb. 8; Clapton, Feb. 9; Birch Hills, Feb. 10; Spry, Feb. 11; Yorkton, Feb. 12; Rathwell, Feb. 14; Central Park, Feb. 15; Naisberry, Feb. 16; Goldburn Valley, Feb. 17; Willow Hill, Feb. 18; Hanover, Feb. 19; Valparaiso, Feb. 21; Norwood, Feb. 22; Campbellville, Feb. 23.

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The speakers at these meetings will be Mr. W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, who has supervision of Govern-

ment creameries and poultry fattening stations in Saskatchewan, and Mr. William Newman, another practical man of several years' experience in Eastern Canada and thoroughly familiar with conditions in Saskatchewan.

Questions affecting poultry raising and dairying will be fully and clearly presented by these speakers and fullest opportunity for the audience to take part in the discussion will be given. These are profitable meetings for both women and men to attend.

SASKATCHEWAN'S MIGHTY YIELDS

The final returns of the field crops in Saskatchewan as compiled by the Bureau of Information and Statistics in the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

	Total Acreage	Total Yield	Average Yield
Wheat...	4,085,000	90,255,000	22.1
Oats...	2,240,000	105,465,000	47.1
Barley...	244,000	7,833,000	32.1
Flax...	319,000	4,448,700	13.9

These figures both of acreage and yield are somewhat in excess of the estimate made last September at the close of cutting, with the single exception of barley, the average yield of which fell two bushels per acre below the estimate.

The total area in grain crops for 1909 was 6,898,559 acres and the average acreage of grain crops per farm for the province was 7,016,272. The area in grain crops, 6,898,559 acres, compares with 5,881,802 acres last year.

These crop yields place Saskatchewan in the third rank among the provinces of the Dominion and States of the Union as a producer of wheat and oats, Dakota with 94,000,000, and North Dakota with 90,700,000 bushels, are the only states that produced more wheat in 1909 than did Saskatchewan. After Saskatchewan comes Kansas, with 87,000,000 bushels. Minnesota's average yield was 16.8, North Dakota's was 13.7, Saskatchewan's 22.1, Kansas', 14.1, United States 15.8.

Illinois and Iowa were the only states in the Union that produced more oats than did Saskatchewan in 1909, their production being 159,000,000 and 116,000,000 respectively as against Saskatchewan's 105,564,000 bushels. Illinois' average yield was 36.6, Iowa's 27.0, Saskatchewan's 47.1, Minnesota's 33.0, and United States' 30.3 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan produced very nearly one-eighth as much wheat as did the United States and more than one-tenth as much oats.

The average price on the farm for the wheat crop of all grades was 84c. per bushel, which means that the wheat crop was worth \$75,780,600 to the producers.

The oat crop at an average price of 26c. per bushel, was worth \$27,420,900, and the total value on the farm for all grain, roots and fodder crops raised in Saskatchewan in 1909, together with that of milk and its products was \$132,539,242.

There were in Saskatchewan, on July 1, 1909:

429,766 horses valued at \$21,488,800.
234,458 milch cows valued at \$8,637,946
594,632 head of other cattle valued at \$11,892,640.
152,601 sheep valued at \$839,305.
352,385 swine valued at \$1,938,117.

Poultry valued at \$1,058,911, making a total of agricultural assets in the province of Saskatchewan valued at \$178,421,961, owned by 81,303 farmers, and grown on less than 12 per cent. of the estimated arable acreage in the province south of parallel 55.

In harvesting this immense crop, the farmers of Saskatchewan received aid from 12,500 harvesters brought from the east on seven excursions and distributed throughout the province. This province received over 65 per cent. of the harvesters who came west this year.

There are in the province at the present time 1,758,000 acres of new land and 1,772,000 acres of summerfallow, together with a large area of fall plowing ready for the crop of 1910.

The above figures, both of acreage yield and numbers of live stock, were compiled from the reports of 20,000 individual farmers and the average yield was verified from the reports of several thousands of threshermen.

There are in the province at the present time, 842 grain elevators, having a total capacity of 21,279,000 bushels.

Famous Comic Recitations



This is an entirely new book, just published, and it contains one hundred of the very best humorous recitations, as recited by the most famous elocutionists of the day. These embrace recitations in the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. The contents of this have been selected

with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only 15 cents.

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SAVED HIM \$60

F. R. Collins, of Maymont, Sask., writes the Grain Growers' Grain Co. as follows: "I wish to thank you for the manner in which you looked after and sold the car of wheat I consigned to your care. I consider that I have made a saving of about \$60 over what I could get at local elevators."

Land Value Taxation in Canada

A Review of the Situation in Various Canadian Provinces

WRITERS and speakers connected with the world-wide movement for the taxation of land values constantly refer to Canada, and particularly Manitoba, as an example of the prosperity which the application of the theories of Henry George will bring to any community which adopted them. Yet few people know what progress the movement is really making in this country.

Even the majority of the beneficiaries of this system of taxation are, as it were, entertaining an angel unawares. It is safe to predict, however, that the farmers of Manitoba and Alberta would strenuously resist any attempt to make them pay taxes upon their improvements. It is in the west that the movement has made the greatest progress; in the eastern provinces farmers, as well as townfolk, still pay taxes upon their improvements. A strong movement in favor of the reform has lately been started by the Single Tax Association of Ontario.

Over 200 municipalities, including the cities of Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Chatham, London and Fort William, have signed a petition to the provincial legislature for power to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values. The Montreal League for the Taxation of Land Values is also working for the adoption of this system in the city of Montreal and the province of Quebec. Our friends in the east would do well to profit by the experience of the people of Saskatchewan and to beware of limitations.

In ten municipalities in the province of Saskatchewan the plan of raising all local revenues by the taxation of land values was adopted and gave entire satisfaction, to all but land speculators. A joker had, however, been inserted in the law limiting the amount that could be raised from this source to four cents on the dollar.

In places with large needs and small land values sufficient revenue could not be raised, owing to the four cent limit. Moral: Beware of the joker.

In Alberta taxable property is divided into three classes:

First, Rural property; second, Village property; third, Town or City property. Land is the only property assessed under the first class, and the rate of taxation is levied at so much per acre without regard to the value of the land.

This, it will be observed, is a tax on land area, not on land value, a very important distinction, especially from the farmers' view point.

Village Assessments

Village assessments are based upon the value of the real and personal property within the village, but in the case of the improvement taxes there is a provision made whereby the Council of any village may obtain permission from the Government to base their assessments on the value of land exclusive of the improvements thereon by presenting a petition signed by two-thirds of the ratepayers of the village. This latter system of assessment is in use in many of the villages throughout the province. It is found to work out in a very satisfactory manner, and the number of villages using this system is continually increasing.

This is the real thing—The taxation of all land values, exclusive of all improvements, which gives satisfaction to all honest men wherever adopted.

The system of assessment in vogue in most of the towns and cities is assessment according to the actual value of the land exclusive of the improvements thereon, and there is no assessment of personal property. This system of assessment commends itself to the people of the province as a fair method of taxation, and all cities which have lately received charters of incorporation are using it in preference to the system whereby assessment is levied on both real and personal property. This taxation of land is supplemented by a Business Tax, and to a small degree by an Income Tax.

Business taxes and income taxes always tend to nullify the good effects of land value taxation.

In the foregoing statements about Alberta it is only fair to add that I have quoted largely from a paper read by Mr. John Perrie, the commissioner for that province, to the International Tax

Association, at Toronto, in October, 1908.

Manitoba Taxation

In Manitoba the system of exempting improvements from taxation in rural municipalities has obtained for over 30 years. The law requires the land to be assessed at its full value, but under assessments prevail and much injustice occurs through the laxity of the assessors and the apathy of the people. In the towns and cities of this province the general practice is to tax everything in sight. Thus, it will be seen, that the rural districts are more advanced in this matter than the urban districts.

It would be exceedingly difficult to convince the people of Manitoba and Alberta that the exemption of his improvements from taxation is hurting the farmer; yet this is one of the pet objections—usually put forth by land speculators—to land value taxation in other countries. In Canadian towns and cities some progress has been made also.

In Alberta improvements are usually exempt from taxation but frontage taxes, licenses, taxes on floor space, and income taxes, are common.

Another exemplification of the old proverb that the children of darkness are wiser than the children of light.

The increase in land value is enormously greater and quicker in towns and cities than in rural districts, and where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together.

Speculators' Attitude

Land speculators flock to the towns and cities and these gentlemen are very actively interested in keeping taxation from falling upon land values. Exemptions are another source of injustice. In Winnipeg property valued at \$23,403,520 is exempt from taxation. The total value of property assessed for taxation is \$107,897,320. Thus, about one-fifth of the assessable property escapes taxation. Last year the commission which was appointed to inquire into the system of taxation in Winnipeg recommended that land should be assessed at its full value and buildings at two-thirds of their value; also that the land owned by churches should be taxed according to its value, the buildings to remain exempt. No action has yet been taken by the legislature upon the commissioners' report.

In British Columbia the towns of Nanaimo and Oak Bay exempt all improvements from taxation. Vancouver assesses buildings at twenty-five per cent. of their value, and the town of Nelson levies a tax of 43 mills on land values and 1 mill on improvements.

This brief review of the situation shows that the people of western Canada are almost unconsciously adopting the theories of social reform advocated by Henry George and set forth in the following terse passage in "Progress and Poverty."

"What I, therefore, propose as the simple, yet sovereign remedy, which will raise wages, increase the earnings of capital, extirpate pauperism, abolish poverty, give remunerative employment to whoever wishes it, afford free scope to human powers, lessen crime, elevate morals, and taste, and intelligence, purify government and carry civilization to yet nobler heights, is—to appropriate rent by taxation."

"We may put the proposition in a practical form by proposing—To abolish all taxation save that on land values."

We have started timidly toward the goal he so clearly pointed out. We are upon the right road, it is now only a matter of keeping on. The greatest curse from which Canada suffers today is land speculation.

Speculation in timber-land, coal-land, oil-land, agricultural-land, city and suburban land, mineral deposits and fishing rights.

Too much of the wealth we produce finds its way into the pockets of politicians and speculating monopolists. Wealth is like manure, no good unless it is spread. Vast accumulations of wealth are like dung hills. The latter corrupt the physical atmosphere, the former corrupt the moral atmosphere.

Free literature upon land value taxation can be had from F. J. Dixon, secretary of the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values, 260 Ellen Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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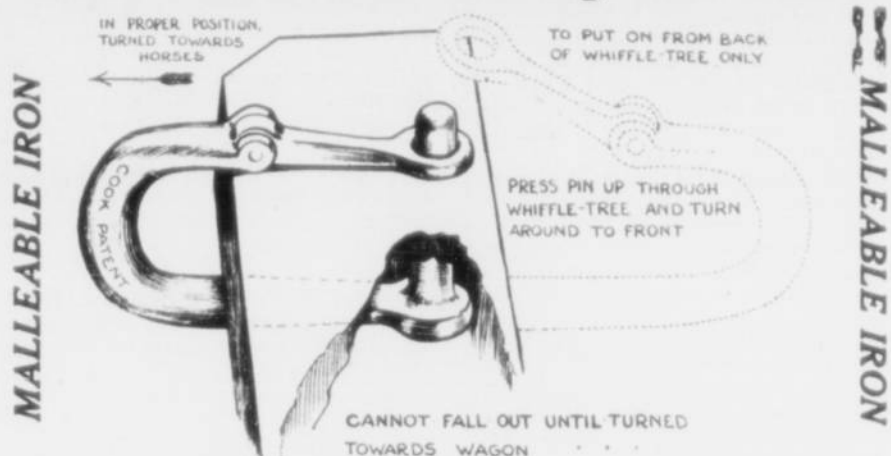


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Seven Days Laden with Opportunity

Free Short Course of Training offered to Farmers during Convention Week at Manitoba Agricultural College. Splendid Program of Interesting Papers and Events

During the week of February 14-19, Winnipeg will loom large in the vision of the farmers of Manitoba because of a series of events to take place which are of very great importance to them. Included in these events are the conventions of men interested in the various branches of agriculture; a grain exhibition, a free short course of training for farmers—all at the Agricultural College—and the annual curling bonspiel, which is renowned throughout the world.

The program is as follows: Farmers' Short Course, February 14 to 19; Agricultural Societies Convention, February 14 to 16; Western Horticultural Convention, February 17 to 18; Manitoba Dairymen's Convention, February 16 and 17, and the Agricultural Societies Grain Exhibition, February 12 to 17.

Agricultural Societies Convention

The annual convention of Manitoba Agricultural Societies will begin at the Agricultural College on the evening of February 14. It has been thought best, not to meet during the morning and early part of the afternoon of the second day, owing to the fact that a number of delegates will desire to take the lectures of the Short Course, which will be going on at this time.

The Convention Program this year is confined to a consideration of subjects bearing directly upon the management of Agricultural Societies. Heretofore much good work has originated at the annual meetings. Delegates have returned to manage their local societies better informed regarding their duties, and, as a result, a general improvement in the work has been noticeable in almost all districts in the Province. Each society this year will be represented by from two to four delegates.

Horticultural Society

The Western Horticultural Society is aiming to develop a greater interest among farmers in the subjects of Horticulture and Forestry. At the annual meeting many subjects having an important bearing upon the development of country homes will be fully discussed, and a great amount of information will be distributed through the issuing of an annual report, a copy of which goes to each member.

Dairymen's Association

The Manitoba Dairymen's Association is aiming this year to present a particularly attractive program. Meetings will be held, as far as possible, in conjunction with the other organizations assembling during Short Course Week at the College.

Grain Exhibition

The Provincial Agricultural Societies' Grain Exhibition will be held at the College from February 12 to 17. An important feature of this show will be competitions between the various Manitoba districts noted for growing grain of high quality. Seven hundred dollars in prizes are being offered this year. A prize list, giving full information, will be forwarded to anyone addressing a card to the Agricultural College.

Farmers' Short Course

The Short Course for farmers is free. Anyone of mature age, regardless of educational qualities, may take it. Candidates for admission are expected to forward their applications not later than February 10 in order that the faculty may estimate before the opening date the number who will be in attendance. The number of classes will depend upon the number attending. Lectures and demonstration work will continue each day until four o'clock; the evening period being occupied by the public meetings to be held in the college under the auspices of the various agricultural organizations.

The work in animal husbandry will give instruction in the judging and selection of improved types of horses, cattle, sheep

and swine, and questions pertaining to feeding, breeding and care of farm animals will be discussed. In connection with the judging of beef cattle a dressed meat demonstration will be given.

How to Grade Wheat

In the grain judging portion of the Short Course the farmers will become acquainted with the score card, and will be given practice in judging, scoring and selecting seed wheat, oats, barley and flax. He will also have an opportunity of comparing different samples of grass and clover seeds. A description will be given of the most suitable soil for the different farm crops, and the most approved methods

with the care and handling of Gasoline Engines.

In the limited amount of time for the Short Course it will be impossible to give as much attention to some important subjects as is desirable. As far as time will permit, however, lectures or demonstrations will be given on the preservation of health, and disease and treatment of animals, judging vegetables, identification and eradication of insects injurious to farm crops, and treatment of grain for smut.

The railway companies have arranged to give a special rate of single fare for the round trip from all points in Manitoba, and as far west as Moose Jaw.

The program arranged for the three conventions is as follows:
Provincial Agricultural Societies' Convention

FEBRUARY 14 TO 16, 1910

Monday, February 14

7.00 p.m.—Registration of Delegates.



On the Farm of J. G. McGillivray, Norgate, Man.

of growing them. Weed seeds will be identified, and the best methods of eradication will be discussed. Practical work in wheat grading for the market will be undertaken, and the working of the Grain Inspection Act explained.

The course in agricultural engineering will embrace the following subjects: Farm Water Supply, Protection of Buildings from lightning, the Gasoline Engine, Saw Filing, Sharpening and Pointing Plow Shares. As far as possible practical demonstrations will be given in these subjects, and an opportunity afforded those interested to become more familiar

7.30 p.m.—Report of Managing Director of Agricultural Societies, Mr. J. J. Golden.

8.00 p.m.—Discussion on Managing Director's Report.

Appointment of Special Committees.

8.30 p.m.—"Duty of the President and other Directors on Show Day," Prof. S. A. Bedford, M.A.C.

Discussion by Delegates.

9.30 p.m.—"Good Farming Competitions," H. A. Fraser, Hamiota; J. J. Ring, Crystal City, Man.

WHILE THE IRON IS HOT

Secretary R. McKenzie has sent the following urgent communication to secretaries of all local associations throughout the province of Manitoba:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of our board of directors last week, I was instructed to draw the attention of the branches of the association, through their secretaries, to the importance of all friends of the organization making special effort at this juncture to increase the membership, thereby strengthening the hand of your board of directors, financially as well as by the prestige that a large membership will give to the questions that your board of directors is trying to solve in the interest of the grain growers.

It is also desirable that you should know that the preparation of a bill to be presented to the local legislature to inaugurate publicly owned system of grain elevators in the province, will entail on the association a large expenditure of money.

Your directors are also making a special effort to bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion Government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur, which also means a large expenditure of money. It is necessary, therefore, if your directors are to do the best work in the interest of the movement, that they should not be hampered by lack of funds at this juncture. You will therefore see the importance of bringing this matter to the attention of every farmer, and the least he can do is to see that every farmer that is a member of the association, and is interested in the success of our movement, should endeavor to get his neighbors to become members. The outline of the scheme that was presented to the government, no doubt you have seen through the public press and in THE GUIDE. The directors are anxious that every branch should discuss this proposition, and if they have any suggestions to make, to let me know as soon as possible. We need all the support we can get in order to bring this to a successful issue. The most important thing is, that our branches should take advantage of the enthusiasm that is now being created to increase the membership of our association. If you need any outside help, let me know and I will endeavor to arrange a series of meetings along your line of railway, when someone acquainted with the situation will attend and deliver addresses.

Tuesday, February 15

4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Delegates to arrange summer and fall shows in circuits.

7.15 p.m.—"The Seed Grain Show and Its Improvement," Gordon A. Todd, Hillview, Man.

7.45 p.m.—Discussion by Delegates.

8.15 p.m.—"Creating Greater Interest in Agricultural Society Meetings."

9.00 p.m.—Question Drawer.

The balance of the evening will be open for the discussion of subjects suggested by delegates. Questions relating to the management of Agricultural Societies which delegates may wish to ask will be answered by Principal Black.

Wednesday, February 16th

8.00 p.m.—Public Meeting in the Auditorium. Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

"Influence of Household Science Teaching on the Development of Home Life."

Miss A. B. Juniper, Professor of Household Science, Manitoba Agricultural College.

"Progressive Agriculture," J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Canadian Dairying," J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Thursday Afternoon, 2 p.m.

Business Meeting. Receiving Reports. Appointment of Committees. Addresses on Selected Topics.

Address: "How New Varieties of Seeds are Produced"—Mr. Turnbull, Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

Thursday Evening, 8 p.m.

Open Meeting

Address—Miss A. B. Juniper, Dean, School of Household Science, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Address—Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Friday Morning, 9 a.m.

Judging Garden Vegetables—Prof. F. W. Brodrick.

Address—"Potato Growing"—Mr. R. S. Henderson, Kildonan, Man.

Address—"Plant Breeding"—Prof. C. H. Lee, Agricultural College.

Address—Representative of the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

Friday Afternoon, 2 p.m.

Address on Forestry—Norman M. Ross, Supt. Forest Planting, Indian Head, Sask.

Three short talks on Forestry by Agricultural College students.

Address on Pruning—D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.

Wednesday, February 16th

AFTERNOON SESSION

2.00 p.m.—Address by the President, Mr. W. B. Gilroy, MacGregor, Man.

2.30 p.m.—"Growing of Alfalfa, Corn, and other Fodder Plants," Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.

3.15 p.m.—"Some Problems in Butter-making," J. R. Nesbitt, Manager of Creamery, Shoal Lake, Man.

4.00 p.m.—"The Improvement of Dairy Herds," J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

5.00 p.m.—Address by Senator D. Derbyshire, Honorary President, Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, Brockville, Ont.

EVENING SESSION

Joint meeting of the various associations in the Auditorium at 8.00 o'clock.

Thursday, February 17th

MORNING SESSION

9.30 a.m.—Business Meeting and Election of Officers.

10.30 a.m.—"Cheesemaking and Report Upon Season's Work," I. Villeneuve, Inspector of Cheese Factories in Manitoba.

11.15 a.m.—"Milk Supply of Towns and Cities," L. A. Gibson, Chief Milk Inspector, Winnipeg.

12.15 p.m.—Lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

1.30 p.m.—"Dairy Industry in Manitoba," Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Manitoba Agricultural College.

2.15 p.m.—Address by Hon. D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont.
 3.00 p.m.—"Dairy Bacteriology." Dr. Leeming, City Bacteriologist, Winnipeg.
 3.45 p.m.—"How to Develop the Home Trade in Butter and Cheese." J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa, Ont.
 * * *

APPROVED MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT

The Gilbert Plains branch of the M.G.G.A. held its usual monthly meeting on Saturday, January 8th, 1910. There was a very good attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested at the early prospect of the elevators being taken over by the province. The president, J. B. Parker, took the chair; twenty-eight members paid their subscriptions.

Our ex-president and director of this division, R. J. Avison, gave a very interesting address dealing with the various questions taken up by the executive and also reading in full the memorial adopted by the directors re government owned elevators for the province. Several members spoke in hearty approval of the directors' action; and on motion of T. Embleson, seconded by W. Parker, the following resolution was carried by standing vote:

"That having carefully considered the scheme of government owned elevators as outlined in the proposition submitted to the government by the committee appointed by the Grain Growers convention at Brandon, we believe the plan to be feasible and in the best interests of the province; and it meets our hearty approval."

The district was divided and canvassers appointed to see every farmer and we may expect 1910 to be the banner year for the Gilbert Plains branch.

JOHN R. DUTTON.
 Sec'y-Treas.

CLEVER PLAN OF CONQUEST

The Lornedale Association at Cordova, Man., is using a powerful lever to interest the farmers of the surrounding district in the Grain Growers' movement, and all that pertains to it. On Friday evening, January 28th, they will hang out the sign "Admission Free" to a box social and entertainment. A musical and vocal program has been prepared, refreshments will be served, and several good speakers will address the gathering. The school house will be used to provide an interesting meeting.

CO-OPERATION AT CLEARWATER

A. D. Craig, secretary, of Clearwater writes:—

A meeting of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba was held in Victoria Hall at Clearwater, on January 5th, with the president, P. B. McLaren in the chair. Charles Thompson who attended the Brandon convention was called upon to address the meeting and for over half an hour the members of the association listened to an able and intelligent account of the questions under consideration at that convention. He dwelt for some time on the elevator question, the live stock problem, co-operation in the buying of farm implements, binder twine and other necessities.

He also spoke of the building and operating by the Dominion Government of a line of railway to the Hudson Bay; the owning and controlling of terminal elevators, and other questions of importance to the western farmers. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to him on his resuming his seat.

Under the head of new business, the twine question was discussed, and it was unanimously decided that the Association should combine in the buying of its twine for the harvest of 1910. The Secretary was instructed to receive tenders for the prices of twine by the car lot.

If arrangements cannot be made with local flour and feed merchants regarding prices, this society is resolved that such necessities shall be bought in car lots from outside dealers.

AMBITIOUS DARLINGFORD

The Darlingford Branch of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba held its fourth meeting on Saturday, January 8th, in the Darlingford Town Hall.

Those present had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Young of Manitou

deliver a very interesting address on the subject of "Horses." The Doctor dealt in particular with draft horses. At the conclusion of his address, the Doctor was extended a hearty vote of thanks and a round of applause, and the wish was expressed that he favor the Association with another address at some not far future date.

A committee was formed at the meeting to enquire into the advisability of establishing a newspaper in Darlingford. The village is showing a steady growth, and it is felt that by having a paper of its own Darlingford would be in a better position to gain its own ends.

The next meeting will be held on the 29th inst., being the last Saturday in the month. The Minister of Agriculture has been requested to send an officer out to speak on the subjects of "wheat growing" and "noxious weeds." These addresses are proving of great interest and another large attendance is expected at the next meeting.

R. A. S. MACLAREN.
 Hon. Sec'y-Treas.

DOUBLED THE MEMBERSHIP

One of the largest gatherings ever held in Medora, Man., took place on Thursday evening last when upward of 150 people gathered to spend a social evening and listen to the reports of the delegates to the Brandon convention. D. M. Ballard was chairman and after a splendid program from local talent, called upon A. H. McGregor and Mr. Meddas, who outlined the work of the convention very fully. F. W. Kerr, director of the provincial association, and J. G. Moffat of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., were also present and ably discussed the question at present interesting the farmers. Such an interest was evinced that the membership was more than doubled at the meeting.

OPTIMISM AND OYSTERS

The Balmoral branch of the Grain Growers' association is displaying considerable enterprise in trying to develop the social side among its members. An oyster supper is on the cards for January 21 to be followed by a concert. An energetic committee is in charge and a good time is assured.

Hubert Latham, the British aviator, on January 7 smashed the world's record for height by soaring to an altitude of 3,300 feet at Mourmelon, France. He used a monoplane. The best previous height was made by Louis Paulham, the Frenchman who is now in America. It was about 1,000 feet less than the new figure. There is no doubt of Latham's record as he used an official standard.

During the last year the province of Alberta erected 179 school districts, an increase over last year's increase of 11, according to a statement made by Premier Rutherford. A total of 234 new districts were opened, which is at the rate of a little over one for every school day in the year. The total grants paid by the department were \$325,119, and the total of debentures authorized was \$975,000.

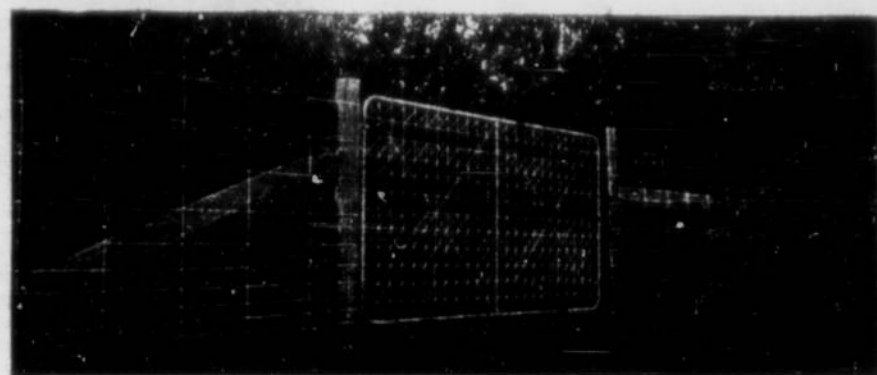
Word was received at Regina, on January 2, that a farmer named Hoch, living twelve miles from Balgonie, was missing. Hoch, it is said, left Balgonie with his team on Saturday for home, but while the team reached home, the driver was not with them. A diligent search is now being made for the missing man, whom it is feared may have perished from exposure.

Nothing that was worthy in the past departs—no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die.—Carlyle.

To have sown in the souls of men,
 One thought that will not die,
 To have been a link in the chain of life,
 Shall be immortality.

—E. Hatch.

All farmers sending samples of grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. should be careful to put their name and address on the bag or envelope. There is no other way by which they can get an answer and the absence of the name and address causes great confusion.



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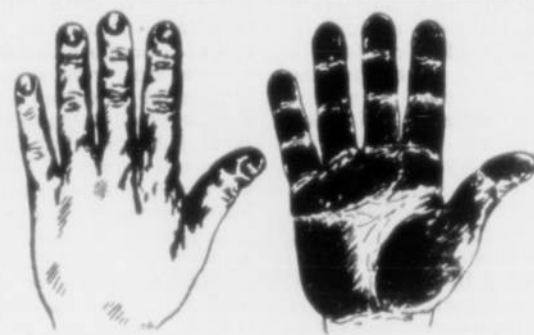
that after January 15th this Company will pay no commission to anyone for selling its stock unless the seller has received, since January 1st, 1910, official authority from the Company to act in that capacity.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

THE BLACK HAND

HAS MANY VICTIMS

but TEAMSTERS & HORSEOWNERS especially Suffer from its annoyance



LOOK at the above cut and notice how black the front of the hand is, and how the finger nails and joints on the back are ingrained with blackness that "won't come off." This hand is the hand of an ordinary white man who blackened his Harness with some of the "Dressing" sold for that purpose. The same man blackens his Harness now with

"HARNESS LIFE"

and that is guaranteed not to blacken the hands, either when using or afterwards

It leaves a perfectly black surface, which is not sticky or greasy. It will go through the hardest leather and make it soft and pliable. Harness need not be washed, as "HARNESS LIFE" cuts all dirt off.

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Trusts and Society

From the Scottish Co-operator

In writing of the evolution of society we have many times pointed out that the final struggle of co-operation would be when we were face to face with the large trusts and syndicates which are coming into existence as the inevitable result of the competitive system, and we have urged the necessity of being prepared for that struggle and understanding what is likely to be the next step in the evolution, as the triumphant monopoly of the capitalistic concerns would mean slavery and degradation for the great masses of the people.

Conditions in the United States of America are not similar to those in this country, because there co-operation, as we know it, has taken a comparatively small hold. On the other hand, trusts and syndicates have developed at a great rate, and now there are few departments of industry and commerce which are not controlled by huge capitalistic concerns. A good many years ago, Dr. Talmage, of New York, in a volume of sermons said:—"The shadowing curse of the United States today is monopoly. He puts his hand upon every bushel of wheat, upon every sack of salt, upon every ton of coal; and every man, woman and child in the United States feels the touch of that moneyed despotism." Since these words were written the capitalistic concerns of the United States have increased immensely in size and in influence, and it is truer now than ever that there is no country in the world in which combinations are so powerful and individuals so powerless as the United States, and probably no country in which the labor question may be so difficult, thus proving that mere forms of government count for little, and that we may have as little personal freedom under republican institutions as under monarchies.

Thoughtful men in America have long recognised that the great problem before them is to prevent the great Republic from being a free country in name only. The difficulty is to decide what steps ought to be taken. President Roosevelt recognised the problem and saw the difficulty, and he raised the opposition of the capitalistic magnates by the expression of his opinions and his suggestions for the regulation of the trusts. On several occasions we have directed attention to a book written fifteen years ago by H. D. Lloyd, entitled "Wealth Against Commonwealth," in which he traced the growth of the Standard Oil Company and other huge combinations and showed their effects on the welfare of the country, and he insisted that the real question is not whether monopoly is to continue, as he believed that the sun sets every night on a greater majority against it. He insisted that the people were face to face with the practical issue: Is the country to go through ruin or reform? Attempts have been made at legislation to prevent some of the evils, but its effects have been very small. The Inter-State Commerce Act, which was intended to regulate affairs, has been in operation for more than twenty years, yet the fines imposed under it have only, it is stated, reached a few thousand pounds. Such methods of procedure are simply ridiculous, as the capitalists can easily recoup themselves by a small increase in prices. Various attempts have been made to bring the Standard Oil Company within the scope of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, another piece of legislation which has been very nearly futile. The United States Circuit Court of Appeal for Missouri has just decided that the Standard Oil Company is a combination in restraint of trade, and is constituted in violation of the Act. Four eminent judges have come unanimously to the opinion that the Trust must be dissolved. Some time ago another Court imposed a very heavy fine on the Company—amounting to many million dollars—but on appeal to a higher Court the whole matter was quashed, and we are not too sanguine that much will result from the latest judgment. Rich corporations have wonderful ways of circumventing the law, and it is represented that should the worst happen, and the Standard Oil Company be broken up, the results, so far as the oil industry is concerned, might not be greatly altered, as it might be possible so to manipulate matters that the Trust would still be able to

wield the power, though it could not be exercised by a corporate body.

We cannot, of course, go into details of conditions in America. Our present object is to take the attention of our readers beyond the details of their own movement as at present carried on, and cause them to consider the wider movement which is going on around them. What is to be the relation of the trusts which are growing up to society? Is it possible for them so to be regulated that they may serve the interests of the people as a whole, or will they become absorbed in the greater society which is society itself? These are problems which demand earnest and thoughtful study.

WORLD'S CROP

Final figures of the 1909 wheat world's crop confirms the earlier estimates that production was the greatest known. Broomhall, the English statistician, makes the gain over last season 373,000,000 bushels and 360,000,000 greater than the average previous years. The gain in production over the 1908 crop was 12.1 per cent. and the four year average 11.6 per cent. These larger returns suggest that nature and the producer responded very well to the needs of the world, or, at least, have answered the call for more breadstuffs. Six months' distribution of a huge crop, nevertheless, has not resulted in any accumulation of wheat. Judged by the position of the cash wheat in all markets, supply and demand, while not so closely adjusted as to make for an acute stringency, such as prevented the latter part of 1908-09, is still at a moderate reserve total. Based on the large 1909 crop, the high prices still prevailing for wheat prove puzzling to many. While it is admitted the great gold output has tended to raise commodity prices so to easily demonstrated that supply and demand is still the most effective factor in the rise of wheat prices. As an additional influence, the holding power of the American farmer must also be accounted a responsible agent. However it is not improbable that another liberal harvest would result in lower prices. The Hungarian minister of agriculture, an authority of continental Europe, makes the world's harvest 3,452,000,000 bushels or 10,000,000 bushels more than Broomhall.

A Farmers' Policy

Continued from page 7

property, would be taxed in proportion to their value and the money expended not exclusively for the benefit of the city, but for the benefit of the surrounding rural districts as well.

A municipal tax on land values would not accomplish this end. A county tax would to some extent. A provincial land tax would do so to a much greater extent. Suppose that a special provincial tax on land values were levied for the purpose of providing better roads, electric car service, telephones, etc., for the rural districts, what an evening up effect it would have. Wherever land values are taxed, the price of land is prevented from rising. Wherever the tax money is expended in needed public improvements and public services the price of land increases, or is prevented from declining. The taxation of the valuable land in the cities and towns and the expenditure of the money in giving to the country more of the conveniences that are now almost exclusively confined to the city areas would pull down those enormous values in the cities and enhance the value of rural land to a very large extent. Such a policy would do more than anything else that was ever proposed towards solving the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. If we would do this we must make country life more attractive. This can be done only by giving to the country as many as possible of the advantages of city life. This is one of the most important functions of the taxation of land values.

The first step towards the desired goal is to get the municipal and county taxes transferred to land values exclusively and this the proposed amendment to the assessment act, which is now being petitioned for by over 200 municipal councils in Ontario would make possible. Every farmer in the province should exert every effort to further this movement. A provincial tax as above outlined will soon follow.

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There is no reason why you should take anybody's "say-so" about a wire fence.

You can test it before you buy it.

We have a simple formula for testing wire which we will be glad to send you along with samples of our fence wire. You can compare it with any fence that is made.

Our Peerless Fence made from all No. 9 English wire, is equal to all emergencies. It has more than double the strength required. On account of the superior galvanizing on this wire, it should last more than twice as long as ordinary galvanized wire. It stands the salt,

foggy climate of England for many years where ordinary galvanized wire rusts in as many months.

The Peerless Lock at each intersection of the crossbars is the most perfect device for the purpose yet produced.

This can't-slip lock grips the two wires firmly, yet permits the fence to adjust itself to any surface.

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Don't buy a fence till you know it will last and give satisfaction.

Write to-day for our formula and test samples of all makes of fence. Compare them with Peerless—we're not afraid.

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Half Wellington Style
Size 6 to 12

\$2.25

Whatever the temperature, we guarantee to remedy the poorest circulation with a pair of our grained leather

Wood-Soled Boots

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Thousands of people have written to testify that this is the only footwear they have found that will really keep the

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They are LINED WITH THICK FELT and if you are driving against a wind at 50° below YOUR FEET AT LEAST WILL BE WARM.

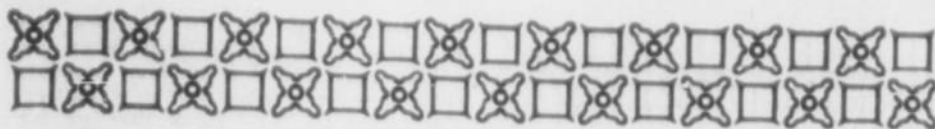
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Three Pairs for \$1.00; Six Pairs for \$1.95. If socks to be posted alone send 12c. postage with each three pairs. TRY A FEW.

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Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARIE"

MOTTO

It matters not how deep the wrong,
How hard the battle goes; the day
how long,
Faint not; fight on; to-morrow comes
the song.

WHAT LOVE HAS WROUGHT

Dear Friends:—Since December 15th, the days have been so full of joy that it seems impossible to realize that only eighteen months ago the first sunshine branch was opened, while today parcels and letters are coming from all parts of the west. It was simply wonderful the loving responses that came to every call from country or town.

The year is just starting and together, dear readers, there is truly great work for us to do. Already I have mapped out work that will, I know, reach all your hearts.

I have made a list of goods sent in, but if by any mischance anyone has been left out, if only one cent was forwarded, do write at once. Just as soon as my work is arranged, I will write to you one and all.

My dear little children, your kindly gifts of stamps, dollies and candies were indeed enjoyed and it would do your hearts good to hear the dear little ones here say "Oh, God bless Sunshine!" "Isn't Sunshine lovely?" One dear woman said it was the first ray of kindness ever sent to her. Her heart had been broken when the doctor said, "Why don't you go and see the Sunshine ladies?" So she came and sick as she was and is, her heart is lighter and her children warmer for the visit. Such cosy warm garments, were made by the dear women of the west; oh, I wish I could have transported you all to see the cheer and gladness your kindly thought and warm gifts brought everywhere.

MARIE.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Clothing of every description for women and children—boots, shoes, stockings, bedclothing—groceries, beef, jellies, books, magazines, etc.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Mrs. Vesso, 422 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg; husband very ill. She herself in consumption, three little ones.—Groceries and invalid comforts badly needed.

560 Jasper Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg; husband and wife with large family of very delicate children, badly in want of clothing. Ages from five to eleven years.

The calls every day for clothing are bringing to light the most pitiful cases. For some time, in one case, the people sat up all night and as they had no beds and scarcely any fuel, you can imagine how they suffered.

HOPE ON

So little light,
So long the night,
So few the hours for labor!
And who can ask
A daily task
Of servant or of neighbor?
The fog and sleet
Within the street,
The poverty and sorrow,
Make the heart sad,
And who is glad
Fearing a worse to-morrow?

Nay, cease thy care,
Do not despair;
When shortest days are over,
And winter dies,
'Neath sunny skies
Thou shalt new joys discover.
A little while
And heaven will smile;
O friend, lose courage never.
Hope on, take heart,
Do well thy part,
And trust in God for ever.

Subscription lists for what we call the emergency fund, have been sent out, and

we are hopeful of large returns. Those who reside in the country have no idea of the destitution and suffering in certain quarters of a large city during the winter months. The object of this fund is that we may be able to take care of the extreme poor, and the sick instantly, and without having first to appeal to the public. Even the smallest amounts are acceptable.

SCATTER SUNSHINE

In a world where sorrow
Ever will be known
Where are found the needy,
And the sad and lone;
How much joy and comfort
You can all bestow
If you scatter sunshine
Everywhere you go.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

We wish to return our heartfelt thanks for the manner in which the Sunshine readers came to our support at Christmas-time. We have at last been able to compile a statement of those who so kindly assisted in bringing joy to many a cheerless home and herewith present it; thanking you again.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., per T. A. Cramer, \$50; A Friend, per Mrs. K. \$2; A. C., Broadview, Sask., \$1; Miss J. H. Gibson, Broadview, Sask., box of clothing; N. Berry, \$5 and two packing cases of clothing; A Friend, Oxbow, a parcel of clothing; Mother and two little girls, \$2 and clothing; Miss Gladys McDonald, Virden, Man., Dollie, etc.; A. Kennedy, Madford, book, magazines and other things; Miss Freda Eytcheson, shanter caps and china set of beads, etc., etc.; M. F. Eatlin, Melita, Man., box warm clothing; Jessie Agnes Ewart, McAuley, Man., post-cards; Vernon Fanson, \$1.50; per Geo. M. McPhillips, \$9; Laura Hamsbock, Kilroe, Man., cards and doll; Emma Smith, Souris, Man., \$1; Mrs. E. McCormick, Innisfail, Alta., pieces for dolls dresses. Winnie Kerr, New Ottawa, Sask., post-cards, beautiful book (picture); Katie Aterhill, Clanwilliam, Man., Ethel Baird, box dresses, cards; Mrs. S. Perice, McAuley, Sask., Dolls, etc.; Miss Reba Oharlinson, Kenton, Man., box of dolls; Mrs. H. Bates, Man., parcel useful to Sunshine; Miss Flossie Pollock, dolls dress and several things.

To the T. Eaton Co., The Hudson's Bay Co. and Robinson & Co. Winnipeg, we wish to extend very great thanks for the exceptional value they gave in return for the money at our disposal. With this money we purchased and distributed toys, dolls, stockings, cake, underclothing, warm coats, men's clothing, ties, neck pieces, books, magazines, quilts, bed mattresses, garments for men, women and children. Also groceries, meats and other provisions.

SUNBEAM LETTERS

The following letters which have been received during the Christmas holidays speak eloquently for themselves. They tell of tender hearts, generous feelings, and Christian lives. Could the writers have seen the transformation that their gifts made they would have been more than repaid.

THE "WILLING WORKERS"

Dear Marie:—We are sending a bale to your address today and trust it will reach you safely. We expect to have another ready to send by Xmas. I am,

Yours respectfully,

KATIE BROWN,

Sec.-Treas., Willing Workers of the Sunshine Guild.
Homewood, Man.

SHE SENT IT CHEERFULLY

Dear Sunshine:—I am a little girl age 7 years old. I thought I would like to help the Sunshine a little. You will find a dollar for the poor little blind boy. If the blind boy has got all he needs, please use it for some of the other little children. I send it cheerfully.

MAYO GRAHAM.

Spring Ridge, Alberta.

SUCCESS PLOWS

A plow that has been on the market for years without a change in its construction; a plow that was so well built at the start that no changes have been necessary; a plow that has the largest sale of any riding plow made; a plow that is so simple it cannot get out of order, so strong that it lasts a lifetime—

Such is The Success.

It has the strongest and simplest frame ever put on a riding plow; the best hitch, the best landing device, the best rolling cutter, and best bottoms ever made. It has but two levers, but they give the same wide range of adjustments as plows with three or four levers. The Success is heavier, it has more material, but fewer parts, and therefore less complicated, than others. That is why it is simple, strong and durable. That is why we call it **The Success.**

The Success is a medium-priced plow that will work anywhere, and it is backed by an unqualified guarantee. Why buy a high priced plow when you can accomplish the same results with the Success, a medium-priced plow?

When so ordered, we furnish Alfalfa Shares, which are broader than the ordinary shares. Insist on getting **P. & O.** Canton Plows, Harrows, Planters, Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Stalk Cutters, etc., from your dealer. Send for Catalog C153. A Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlet will also be mailed. **Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.** Write for it today.

Wanted, for Scotch Farmer, 320 or 480 acres

improved, with good set of buildings, stone or brick house preferred; also implements and stock. Would prefer to buy farm in running order. State lowest price, easiest terms of payment, number of acres under cultivation, and full particulars regarding other improvements. Photos of buildings would greatly assist in effecting a sale. Photos will not be returned. Address full particulars to

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THE SQUARE GEAR AND DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL DOES IT—
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Steady as a Rock

THE MAGNET The Cream Separator of Today and the Future

BECAUSE it has square gear construction made twice as strong as is required to do the work, and that is the only way to make durable a fast running machine like a Cream Separator.

BECAUSE it has a special skimmer in one piece, easily cleaned, which takes out all the butter fat, besides separating all impurities from the milk and cream.

BECAUSE its large steel bowl is supported at both ends (MAGNET Patent), which keeps it in balance.

BECAUSE its brake (MAGNET Patent) circles the bowl, stops in eight seconds and prevents wear on machine after separation is finished.

BECAUSE its frame is strong and rigid, and so firmly put together that it will skim perfectly on the rough ground or any floor.

BECAUSE all parts are covered, no danger of accident in operating.

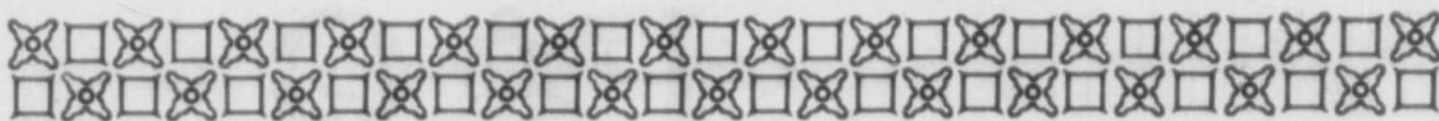
BECAUSE all parts in the machine are designed mechanically correct, and built of the best material by workmen who are specially trained to turn out perfect work.

BECAUSE it is the only Cream Separator that will continue to take out all the butter fat, no matter how long it is run, be it one or fifty years.

THE PROOF is in your own hands. Try your machine by setting your milk in your dairy, and you will find that the MAGNET continues to take out all the butter fat as it did at first. If you have a cheap machine you will find it is wasting your money every day because it has lost its grip and does not skim as it did at first. Buy a MAGNET and stop that waste.

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Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.



Woman's Sphere in Life and Labor

A YULETIDE RETROSPECT

Heart Story of the Beneficence of one family, which has come to light.

The regulation Xmas Tree and accompanying festivities is an old story among all orthodox westerners, at the end of December; but the tree arranged by a whole-souled philanthropic family for the benefit of the poor foreign element in the "North End" of Winnipeg, one fine crisp afternoon, stands in a class by itself. The gifts upon the tree were not sent in by fond relatives or perfunctory friends, but all came from the same source, and were distributed so as to give the most pleasure or benefit to the happy recipient.

By some means unknown to the uninitiated, the separate units of this curious throng (some half dozen men, about thirty women and two hundred and fifty children from the infant stage up) assembled in the early morning at the regular foreign mission station. Some sort of lunch was provided for them there at noon, and at half past two o'clock word was sent them that "the tree was ready" in a building loaned for the purpose some two blocks away. Strict injunctions were issued as to the order of precedence: The mothers with babies were to be admitted first, then the smaller girls, then the larger girls, then the smaller boys, then the larger boys and lastly the men. What wonder that the wearied patient crowd in the densely packed mission station waited no second bidding, but rushed into the street, and literally ran helter-skelter to "the tree."

The genius of the festivity met them at the doors. By request, the Russian members detached themselves from the crowd and filed into the section reserved for them; the Poles to their section; the Ruthenians to theirs and the Germans to theirs and so on. Across the front of the room and next the tree were rows of small low chairs for the little ones. All the large boys stood packed in the middle aisle. Among the mingled odors that such a throng exhales, the inevitable pungent garlic held pre-eminent away. But the crowd was not all bad looking. Here and there was a face that caught and held the eye. While the mind roamed off into vague conjectures of the future's hidden plans, aimlessly wondering what good or ill awaited the subject.

Good nature reigned supreme. There were no sour faces; no apparent jealousies; no strife for the best places. When the boys grew tired standing, they simply squeezed down till they reached the floor and sat there. This perhaps would be no particular hardship in plenty of space, for the Japanese squat or sit upon their heels from choice, at all their entertainments, whether it be the theatres, where the plays last out eight or ten hours and lunch is eaten meanwhile or at afternoon receptions or other functions, but the small Jap never crowds himself, he always has plenty of room which our young North Enders did not have.

Of course the chief attraction was the "tree," decked out in the customary tinselled trappings, and highly decorated toys and burning tapers and mosquito netting bags of toothsome sweets. In due time, the presiding genius, fortunately master of several languages, explained to the various nationalities in their respective tongues, that the hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels" would be sung and all were invited to join. The organist played and sang in English as did a few other voices. The leader sang in Russian and led that section; another sang German and led his section, all having the same tune. And the time! Well—one can hear the same any Sabbath in almost any English congregation.

"Shall we gather at the river" was next rendered in similar fashion. After this the German element sang in their own tongue, "Gott ist Liebe." Every German voice (even the very little ones) tuneful and resonant, sang with earnest appreciative hope, this splendid hymn. How very differently worldly ambitions

range themselves in the mind's perspective when seen through the medium of well-sung sacred music! How very small and mean they seem! How promptly fixed decisions are reversed—only to be re-reversed as we straightway go our way and resume the old beaten track, now wondering that we ever could have left it. Surely the German nation has an Eldorado of happiness in its music.

The next number on the program was apples and candy. These were handed about, great care being taken that none were missed, for heads were "very frequent" and one couldn't move about among them. Often the apples were lightly tossed from hand to hand, till the remote recipient got his share. Once an apple landed on the crown of one small urchin, bouncing off to a second and third head and round the floor, creating great merriment in that little circle, till a capture was finally made.

One little boy with an "all-day-sucker" in his cheek mumbled "I has no apple." The inevitable, ubiquitous maid next him promptly interposed "he has two now one in each pocket," which, being investigated, proved true. But the look he gave her could have annihilated anything except such a maid.

By the time short addresses were given in the different languages, the apple

and candy course had not a fragment left. Everybody was now ready for that popular children's hymn, "Jesus loves me," and strangely enough all the children and quite a few of the grown-ups, sang in English lustily, heartily, rather than reverentially (as they did "Gott ist Liebe") this Sunday-School favorite. Why was there a difference? Do Canadian parents teach Canadian children the spirit of reverence? Perhaps not. Is it Canadian teaching that has changed the foreigner? In an inverse way the proceedings reminded one of the building of the "Tower of Babel." There they began with the same tongue and ended with diverse languages. Here we began with many tongues and ended with one. Is it I wonder, symbolical of us as a unified nation, that is to be?

But why dally peering into the future, when all the presents are still on the tree, or in big paste-board boxes, ready labelled for distribution, or piled miscellaneous in large baskets, or strewn over the great tables, all waiting to give joy and comfort to eager little hearts and bodies.

The master or rather mistress of ceremonies had forgotten nothing or no one. How could she with a heart the size of hers? Many a one, known to her, both child and woman, was unable to appear through sickness and lack of clothing. For these, the best gifts, or really supplies, were reserved and carried afterward to their homes.

Of those present, every one received some useful gift according to his need, and the toys were made to go as far as

they would. For instance, a very large dolly nicely dressed was given to one family (not to one child) where were six little girls. This, of course, made six little hearts radiantly happy. A call at this home later, revealed the dolly hung on the wall, without scratch or blemish or indeed clothing, for its clothing had formed the only wardrobe



Monument to Sir Wm. Wallace
Near Stirling, Scotland

of a very new infant brother. However, the little girls were already full of plans, for more clothes for dolly and who shall say, that in the plans and hopes as much pleasure will not be had as from the realized clothes.

How hard it is to finish telling about this wonderful tree, but it really was stripped at last and the last gift given from table and box and basket. And these poor people, strangers in our midst, from far-off foreign lands, how little gives them happiness! Animated by what hopes of future plenty and promise of reward for toil, did they leave their bleak, rude penury behind and seek our western wealth and progress and freedom, one can only guess, and wish what'er it be, that time will grant them sure fulfilment.

I. B. G.

EXIT MAX and FLORIBEL

Home Made Proposals Best

This Breery Letter in Response to an Invitation Given to Discuss what shall be Published on this Page, is Self Explanatory.

I have just read the Women's Page of December 29th, and am in such a hurry to put in my protest against the "Serial Story" or the "Short Story" proposition, that I will not stop to find the pen and ink, but take the first pencil I can find, with which to make known my most emphatic No, No, No, for the story business.

What care we of this grand northwest, whether Max ever succeeded in proposing to Floribel. What concerns us most is that some Max, John or Willie, succeeded in proposing to us, and we and our families are living and acting monuments to that proposal. We have no right to waste our time, opportunity and mental power over such unhelpful matters, when there are so many live questions to be agitated, so that the future Max, Johns and Willies and Claras, Kates and Fannies will have a much better path to travel, than ever we have had, here in this our fair land.

And then again, Dear Editor, would it be right for us who are enduring so much and willing to endure more, to be pining over such silly stuff, when our husbands and brothers are working with might and main to bring about the much needed reform, for our benefit as well as for our children.

If it shall be put to a vote, as to what shall appear on the Women's Page of THE GUIDE, please do not let the votes

of a few, give to the world the idea that the farm women of the great west, are willing to give the few precious moments they have in reading worthless matter. But rather let them think that we are ready to help in this great fight for equity and let us prove M. A. Townsend's words, of which, only the first half are true; "One half of woman's life is hope, and one half resignation."

Dear Editor, it seems that I must be voicing the desires of many, when I pray for another chance to help show the world our aim and purpose, and above all the stuff we are made of, quite worthy to be called the "Help-mates of our grand farmers who are putting up a good fight and will win."

LOUISE LANGSTON.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Ed. Note.—Here is "Louise Langston's" view of fiction for THE GUIDE. We only regret that she did not express an opinion on "Homesteads for Women" and the "Revolt of Women."

"Miss" or "Mrs." Langston hints at "live questions to be agitated" in this column. Will she kindly name them? The page is still open, will others send in their opinions now?

A WOMAN'S LOVE

I never knew a worthless man with all the faults that you can name,
A shiftless, idle, ne'er-do-well, deserving nothing but our blame,
A man who'd lost all self-respect, whose sense of decency seemed dim,
But what there was a woman who could see a deal of good in him.

The meanest man I ever knew, who seemed to be a pest in life,
A woman, sweet and lovable, had somehow won to be his wife;
His fellow-men detested him, his ways were sour and always grim.
I've often wondered what on earth it was that woman saw in him.

No man so low, no man so base, no man so wicked or so vile
But what there is a woman who, when he is coming, wears a smile,
No matter what a man may do, though steeped in vices to the brim,
Somewhere a woman you will find who still has all her faith in him.

THE KING'S JOKE

The King, as everyone knows, is a humorist who quickly sees a joke and can perpetrate one with keen relish. Not long since a well known politician who has developed in recent years remarkable evidence of the malady recognized as "swollen head," visited his Majesty at Sandringham, and bored his Royal host by his colossal self-importance, says M.A.P.

Shortly afterwards the King was entertaining some personal friends and gave them the following amusing object lesson: Whilst in the smoking-room, the King remarked in an impressive whisper, "Gentlemen, I have something important to show you. Follow me, but tread softly."

Greatly wondering, the guests marched off after the King, and, imitating his example, walked on tiptoe noiselessly out of the room, up the broad staircase, and along the corridors leading to the bedrooms.

"Not a word," said the King, holding up a warning finger and looking especially solemn. Then, stopping outside a bedroom, he opened the door quietly, and, still on tiptoe, entered. Switching on the electric light, he waited until all his guests had passed the door. Then, closing it softly, he pointed to an easy-chair drawn up to the fire.

"Hush! Gentlemen," he remarked, in a stage whisper. "Do you see that chair? Last week the great Blank sat in that seat. Do you see that bed? The great Blank rested his noble form there. Do you observe that wash-basin? The distinguished statesman Blank obliterated all marks of sleep from his eagle eyes by water in that basin! Tread softly, gentlemen! Remember who has trod the carpet of this room. Hush, we will descend!"

Leading the party outside, His Majesty closed the door with due solemnity, and then convulsed the company by his hearty laughter.

FATHERHOOD AND WHAT IT IMPLIES

Dickens has truly said: "The mere act of bringing a creature into the world does not go far toward the realization of the name of mother."

If mother stands for indefinitely more than child-bearing and child-rearing, fatherhood demands something more than merely providing the physical comforts of a home and paying the bills.

Unless a father can inspire in his children a genuine interest and love, an all wise and patient care over them, mentally and morally as well as physically there is something wrong and he is not fulfilling his highest duty of fatherhood.

Better far can they dispense with the luxuries which money alone can provide than the sterling qualities which make of any home a haven of rest and refuge from the world's cold blasts. Alas, that we shower sympathy on those who have made no financial success in this world but possess those intrinsic virtues which money can never purchase.

How much more is our sympathy for the child who goes through life starved for the real things of life and honest birthright, a cordial welcome, perfect health and the love, loyalty and devotion that should rightfully belong to every human being.

There is much truth and pathos to be found in a little sketch in the June Craftsman, entitled, "The Busy Man."

The following lines tell the story of a busy though wasted life described in the above mentioned article:

"On a bit of paper I have said that I consign to my children the banks and bonds which I have so busily accumulated. But I have left them no memories, no rare books with marked passages, no heritage of May mornings, of comrade-fireplace, no April rambles through damp woods."—Carrie May Ashton.

FLOWER POTS**Made From Old Tin Cans**

One of the most convenient uses to which old tin fruit cans can be put is to serve as flower pots. Those most suitable are the two or three pound size. Holes can be pierced for drainage with a strong wire nail and a hammer.

Procure some asphalt or tar, say about seven pounds. Melt in some old pot over the fire; bring to a boil. Remove from the fire and dip in the cans one by one, giving the whole can a good coating inside and out. Have ready a box of clean dry sand, and roll each tin while hot in the sand, covering every part with a good coating.

Other things may be used instead of sand; the cork that the Malaga grapes come packed in would do. When emptying the fruit a tin might be cut open on the side instead of the end, and the can then used horizontally, making a pretty boat-shaped hanging pot.

WEDDING RINGS**How Women Came to Wear Them**

It would be a clever guess to hit upon the original purpose in the use of what is now commonly known as the wedding ring.

Most of those who study the customs of long ago, agree that the use of the wedding ring of the present day, had its origin in the days when men used to own their own wives (many men think so yet). In those terrible times which foolish people call the good old days, men used their brutal strength to make women their slaves. It was customary to put a chain on a wife to keep her, and to prove her his property.

After a time when men became more civilized, instead of actually using a chain round the neck or body, they invented something which would have the same significance, without its disadvantages, and the wedding ring on the finger became the custom, and still meant that the wife was the husband's property.

It would astonish us to learn how many of our other customs arose in a similar fashion; for instance, when people marry, they often go away on some trip for a time, which we call the honeymoon. There is no doubt that this really remains from the time when the husband stole his wife away from her family and took her off with him in hiding, till the wrath of relatives might subside somewhat.

However, the custom really came, in the first instance, we are glad it came somehow, and that it came to stay.

RECIPES**Nut Layer Cake**

Two cups sugar; one scant cup butter creamed together; three eggs well beaten. One cup sweet milk; three cups flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix well together, add one cup chopped walnuts. This can be baked also into loaves. Frost with caramel frosting as follows: Two cups brown sugar, half cup milk, butter size of an egg. Boil ten minutes, then beat until thick enough to spread; add vanilla before beating.

Egg Sandwiches

Boil two eggs twenty-five minutes; plunge into cold water and peel; rub through a fine sieve, and to each egg allow a half teaspoon of soft butter. Work to a paste, season highly and spread between thin slices of unbuttered bread.

Cheese Sandwiches

One half pound cheese grated fine; the yolks of two eggs boiled hard and grated; one teaspoon prepared mustard; one table-spoon melted butter, one of strong vinegar. Mix thoroughly and spread between thin slices of lightly buttered bread. These are nice for school lunches.

SELF-SACRIFICE

All really human persons want to give themselves away, at least for something, if not for somebody. We may preach a prudential morality sometimes, because it seems so sane, and men are so selfish, ourselves included, we say; but we know very well that no man ever satisfied his soul with prudence with the sanest selfishness—though many have tried. The only thing that can satisfy a human being is an object of devotion, not himself for which he can feel it worthy of him to sacrifice himself without limit. No man is fully alive, who is not ready to die for something. The characteristic law of human life, as we feel it in our most vivid moments, is not self-preservation, but self-devotion passing into readiness for self-sacrifice. "He that loseth his life for My sake"—for some sake—"shall find it."—Dr. Sophie Bryant. ("Studies in Character.")

LIFE AND LOVE

One of the very fundamental principles of life is so much love, so much love in return; so much love, so much growth; so much love, so much power; so much love, so much life;—strong, healthy, rich, exulting and abounding life. The world is beginning to realize the fact that love, instead of being a mere indefinite something, is a vital and living force, the same as electricity is a force, though perhaps of a different nature. The same great fact we are learning in regard to thought—that thoughts are things, that thoughts are forces, the most vital and powerful in the universe, that they have form and substance and power, the quality of the power determined as it is by the quality of the life in whose organism the thoughts are engendered; and so, when a thought is given birth to, it does not end there, but takes form, and as a force it goes out and has its effect upon other minds and lives, the effect being determined by its intensity and the quality of the prevailing emotions, and also by the emotions dominating the person at the time the thoughts are engendered and given form.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

THINGS WHICH LAST

A good deed done will live to be
A light through all eternity.

—Dr. H.

This world God's organ is, and every life

A several pipe from which He seeketh music.

Words pass as wind, but where great deeds were done,

A power abides, transfused from sire to son.

—Lowell

No man's labor for good is vain,
Though he win, not the crown, but the cross.

—Owen Meredith

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Stock Yard Company Comes to Life

Arrangements almost completed to Commence Work on St. Boniface Yards in the Spring. To Spend Quarter Million. An Open Market. Covered Winter Yard to be Provided, and all the best features to be used

At last, when the stock raisers of Western Canada are exasperated, almost to the point of desperation, the news comes that the present unsatisfactory conditions for shipping and marketing live stock are to be remedied somewhat during the coming summer.

On Monday evening, Dec. 27, negotiations were renewed between the city of St. Boniface and the St. Boniface Stockyards Company Limited. These negotiations had been broken off several months before when it was discovered that the C.P.R. by its original agreement with the city of Winnipeg was obliged to maintain in perpetuity its principal stockyards within the limits of that city, under penalty of losing its exemption from taxation on its terminals.

The meeting took place in the St. Boniface council chamber, the representatives of the company being J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., chief C.P.R. solicitor, and A. M. Nanton. It was decided that as soon as the citizens of St. Boniface ratify by ballot the expenditure of \$245,000 for the construction of a sewer to the boundary of the company's property; pave the Dawson road, which leads to the site, and grade Marion Street, that the company would undertake to spend not less than \$250,000 on tracks pens and winter sheds, not including abattoirs. The sewer to be constructed would be seven feet in diameter and one and a half miles long.

It was agreed to undertake the work of constructing the stockyards as soon as the exact location of the company's land is fixed. The tenders will be called for then and the proposed grading of Dawson Road advertised as ordinary local improvements.

The question of guarantee was raised by the council and the representatives of the company agreed to the giving of a lien on the land to be held by a trustee.

A time limit for the commencement was not definitely decided upon. The company asks for twelve months from the completion of the sewer to complete its original outlay of \$250,000, but agrees to start work on spur tracks and pens while the sewer is being built. The company agrees to operate an open market and also agrees to give the city of St. Boniface right-of-way for spur tracks to any abattoir or public slaughter houses that the city may erect and operate.

The knottiest point in the whole discussion was as to exemption from taxation of the railway tracks on the company's property. The aldermen insisted that the tracks would be part of the plant of the company and should be subject to taxation like any other part of the plant. It was finally decided to leave this over with the other matters to be settled at the adjourned conference.

To Start in the Spring.

It was announced by the company that provided the agreement was signed, work that could be carried on without drainage would be proceeded with early in the spring. It is understood that the stock yards company purposes to lay ten to twenty miles of track and will have motive power to handle all traffic within the yards taking and delivering cars to the various railways at the boundary.

The negotiations have reached the point that practically assures an early start and completion of the stock yards.

Alderman J. Marion, the chairman of the special stock yard committee of the St. Boniface council, stated that the present proposals of the company revealed important modifications as compared with those that were originally considered. The company now only purposes spending a quarter of a million instead of three quarters of a million.

F. W. Peters, assistant to William Whyte, second vice-president of the C.P.R., stated that while the Canadian Pacific Railway company were not financially interested in the stock yards concern they would run their

tracks to the yard, and afford all facilities.

H. A. Mullins Talks.

"I am in a position to state with absolute certainty that a union stock yard located in St. Boniface will be installed in the very near future," said H. A. Mullins, of H. A. Mullins & Co., live stock dealers and exporters, when interviewed.

"The new yards will be up-to-date in every particular. Conditions at Chicago, Omaha, Toronto and St. Paul have already been well looked into and the best features of each will be combined to give Winnipeg the finest terminal facilities in North America for the handling of an immense live stock trade.

"Of course, as far as the general construction of the pens, etc., is concerned there is little room for change, all yards being primarily the same, but as to the general lay out of the yards, between now and the time to start operations everything possible will be done to ascertain what is best for our needs.

"Probably the one thing which will do most to foster our great cattle industry and make it a year around trade, instead of only during the summer as under present conditions, is a covered winter yard which will be installed. This winter yard will be of sufficient size to put between twenty-five and thirty cars of stock under cover in single pens. The size of the yard complete has not as yet been decided upon, but one thing you can rely upon, it will be sufficient to hold our trade for many years to come.

"I don't know the personnel of the company, but am informed that they are very strong financially and that all the stock is subscribed. The company will be incorporated under the Dominion law.

"The cattle trade of Western Canada is not going to diminish in the future in spite of the fact that there were fewer shipped during the season just past than during some previous years. The decline in numbers was due to the unusually hard winter of 1907 and 1908, but as the shipper received from \$10 to \$15 more per head for his cattle than he ever did before he did not suffer financially.

"The fact that the large ranches are becoming broken up more and more every year will, instead of leading to a diminishing trade tend to increase the shipments. Each shipper will have fewer cattle but there will be a larger total. This has been the case in every district where the ranchers have given way to the small farmer.

The Best Feature

"That feature of an adequate covered winter yard strikes me as about the best thing in the whole plan. Under the present conditions it is practically impossible to carry on a satisfactory trade during the cold weather. Neither the dealers nor the stock can stand it. When the farmer can ship well fed stock to the market during the winter months and be assured that their treatment here will not lead to a great decline in value he will be encouraged to go into winter feeding operations. The result will be more and better cattle coming to the Winnipeg yards.

"The live stock trade is one of the most important industries of Western Canada and everything possible should be done to foster its growth. If the new company moves along the lines they have laid out and establishes a really adequate system of yards it will be the greatest thing that has ever been done for the live stock industry of the west."

Jones: "Brown is very careful about his children, isn't he?"

Jenkins: "Yes, he's trying to bring them up in the way he should have gone."

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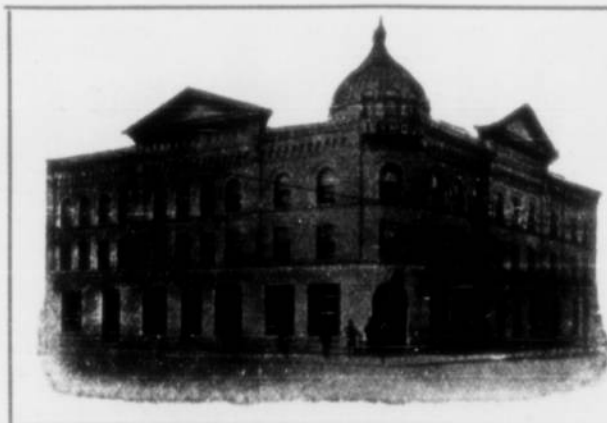
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

APPRECIATION OF SECRETARY MCKENZIE

Foxwarren Association Presented him with Address and Gold Engraved Locket.

The grain growers of Foxwarren held a social meeting in the Presbyterian Church on Friday, January 14, at which a large number of the members, their wives and friends were present.

Mr. George Malcolm, M.P.P. briefly addressed the meeting, congratulating the farmers upon the fact that the question of government ownership of interior elevators was practically out of politics. The local government has committed itself to the principle of public ownership of elevators, and the opposition was co-operating with the government in perfecting a scheme that would be acceptable to the grain growers, and work out in the interests of the public generally.

Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Provincial Association, gave a review of the progress the Grain Growers' Association had made, the prestige it has gained not only in the west, but throughout all Canada, and the neighboring states. He gave an explanation of the different clauses of the memorial presented to the local government by the committee appointed at the annual convention to deal with the question of government ownership of elevators.

At the close of Mr. McKenzie's address Mr. R. J. Donnelly, secretary of the Foxwarren Branch stepped on the platform and read the following address to Mr. McKenzie.

The Address

R. McKenzie, Esq.,

Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers Association.

Dear Sir:—On behalf of the members of Foxwarren Grain Growers' Association we feel that we should not permit this occasion to pass without some token of our high appreciation of your untiring work since your appointment to the position of provincial secretary in the interests of the grain growers of Manitoba. We are pleased to know that such appreciation is general among the grain growers of all our prairie country and that you now have the most convincing proof of it in the general patronage of our farmers and members of the association, and in their loyalty to its sister organizations "The Grain Growers' Grain Company" and "The Grain Growers' Guide."

Those of us who have but recently joined the association can but faintly realize the up-hill work of its originators in the face of the entrenched Grain Dealers' Combine and in its influence in placing every possible obstacle by railway discriminations, elevator monopoly, and even the banking institutions of our land, against our farmers. The few of us, who, in the early days of our organization were, to a small extent associated with you and the leaders of the movement, fully appreciate your herculean labors on behalf of our farmers' interests. We know the jibes and sneers to which you are subjected, as the "Press" of our province, in many instances was induced to brand you half-witted fanatics for attempting to butt into a business you knew nothing of, against men who had spent their lives studying the grain trade in all its aspects and who had both money and all the powerful influence of our Dominion at their call.

We desire to congratulate you on the success attained by the Grain Growers' Association, a very large share of the credit for which is due to your continued and persistent work as secretary and adviser of the board of directors, at critical times, and we trust that, by the united action on the part of the grain growers, even greater success will result in profiting by the experience we have had.

We will now ask you to accept this small token as a reminder of our appreciation of what you have accomplished for the grain growers of Manitoba. While its intrinsic value may be small, it will call to mind that you have friends and a warm place in the hearts of the Foxwarren Grain Growers.

C. BURDETT, President,
R. J. DONNELLY, Sec.-Treas.
F.G.G.A.

After the reading of the address, Miss Mary McCredie, daughter of one of the prominent farmers of the Fox-

warren district, presented Mr. McKenzie with a beautiful locket suitably engraved.

The program was interspersed with readings, recitations and music by a male quartette and soloists.

The Foxwarren Association is one of the most progressive in the province, nearly every farmer in the district being a member and contributing his support towards the movement.

A VERY CLOSE SHAVE

In full view of hundreds of pedestrians at McKeesport, Pa., on crowded Fifth Avenue, January 11, Wm. Porter, a business man, battled for his life against James Robinson, a barber, who suddenly went insane while shaving Porter. Porter is in the McKeesport hospital in a most critical condition from wounds inflicted with the razor in the hands of Robinson, while the latter is in a padded cell in the McKeesport jail and will be examined by medical experts. Undue excitement following basketball games is thought to have made Robinson insane.

COURAGEOUS RESCUE

A gallant rescue when the steamer Moana was coaling at Suva on her way from Australia was the feature of the voyage of that liner, which arrived at Vancouver, B.C., January 14. Chief Officer Saunders, while standing aft on the boat deck superintending coaling, was knocked overboard by a swinging boom and struck the side of a lighter moored alongside. He had three ribs broken and was unconscious when he struck the shark-infested harbor. Second Officer H. V. Creer sprang from the boat deck after him, heedless of the sharks, and swam to the lighter with the unconscious officer. Saunders was taken to the hospital at Suva and was in a serious condition when the Moana sailed from there.

RAILWAY'S COMMISSION MANDATE

F. W. Peters, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to Winnipeg last week from the east, after attending the meeting of the railway commission. The matter taken up by the commission was that of the appointment of agents at small stations. Nothing new was developed at the meeting. The railway companies will be required in the future, in accordance with previous decisions of the board, to place agents at stations where the receipts are \$15,000 per annum and where the in-freight, in less than car lots, amounts to \$2,000. The commission will also require the railway company to keep an official at stations where 30,000 bushels of grain are shipped, who will have charge of the order book, issue shipping bills, seal cars, etc.

Mr. Peters stated that the C.P.R. had been guided for some time by these standards and that no change would be necessary in the methods of handling the business of the company in these regards.

CONFERRING WITH TWO GOVERNMENTS

Secretary R. McKenzie of the interprovincial council has received a telegram from the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stating that the Dominion Government was prepared to meet a delegation of the grain growers from the three western provinces and the Dominion Millers' Association in reference to the federal government acquiring and operating the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The morning of Friday, January 28, is the date named.

MEETING WITH PROVINCIAL CABINET

The committee appointed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to confer with the provincial government in devising a scheme for the operation of a system of publicly owned elevators, was requested by the government to confer with them again today, (January 19). The last meeting, when the committee presented its memorial, was held on January 5. The directors of the Manitoba Association held a meeting on the evening of January 18, to talk over the situation, and this morning met the members of the cabinet. Premier Roblin was not present at the conference, owing to illness. He is absent from the city.

The conference lasted for two hours and a half and the members of the Grain Growers' Committee expressed themselves satisfied with the results. A few minor changes were agreed to, and a draft bill will be prepared and submitted to the elevator committee for their consideration, after which another conference will be held with the Government. The negotiations between the Government and the elevator committee, we understand, are progressing satisfactorily, and there seems to be no doubt that a practical scheme will be worked out for the establishment of a system of publicly owned elevators throughout the province.

BRITISH ELECTIONS

Standing of Parties January 19

UNIONISTS	120
LIBERALS	98
LABOR	20
NATIONALISTS	28

TOTAL	266
Unionist gains	51
Liberal and Labor gains	13

TUESDAY'S POLLING—	
Unionists	26
Liberals	22
Labor	5

TUESDAY'S GAINS—	
Unionist	15
Liberal and Labor	2

Out of 276 seats which have returned members the Unionists have made a net gain of 38 members. Taking only the English seats, since it is they which was to determine the issue, they have elected 113 out of 225 members chosen to date. In the identical contests in 1906 they elected 75 members only. In the remaining 24 English constituencies they elected in 1906 only 62 members. If they do as well in the remaining seats as they have done they will elect 235 members, giving them about 265 seats in a house of 670 members.

It appears that the Liberal government will be returned, which will mean the adoption of the budget. Whether they will have a working majority independent of the Nationalists depends upon the gains to be made by the Unionists in the English counties. A beginning was made in the county elections January 18, but results will not be known until later, owing to the English practice of assembling the ballot-boxes at the county town hall before counting is done.

FARMERS ARE HOLDING.

A Chicago dispatch says that a combination of farmers in the northwest have made a stand for \$1.25 for the balance of wheat in their hands and if they stick together, there is no doubt as to the final result. This information came through the office of C. E. Lewis and Company, of Minneapolis and the secretary of the combination was Mr. Lewis' authority.

The above stand, while not generally known in the Chicago wheat market, caused those who knew of it to take on some wheat. The farmer is master of the breadstuffs, and the price will either advance or decline according to his willingness to let loose of the surplus now in his hands.

FLEET-FOOTED MOOSE.

M. Bertrant, proprietor of the Grand Union hotel at Athabasca Landing, has trained a pair of young moose to haul a sleigh. The animals are so thoroughly domesticated that they no longer shy at passing teams, and Bertrant intends to take them to Edmonton to become accustomed to the street cars. An

Edmonton man is said to have offered him \$1,000 for the novel team.

Moose have been trained before in a similar way, but the feat is difficult. Deer, elk and caribou stand domestication well, but the spirit of the moose is generally untamable, even when brought under subjection when the animal is young. A moose team is very fleet. They can trot along for miles at a pace that makes a swift horse look slow, and compares favorably with the speed of an express train.

SUING FOR DAMAGED GRAIN.

The case of Fawcett vs. Ferguson et al., occupied the attention of the King's bench session at Portage la Prairie on January 12. This is a case in which the plaintiff, who lives near Burnside, is suing the defendant for \$1,270 damages sustained by loss of grain caused by fire from the defendant's threshing engine. The defendant admitted the fire was started by his engine. It is the first case of the kind in the province and is exciting great interest. Witnesses for the defence were called and their evidence tended to show that the fire was purely accidental.

On resuming this afternoon a witness named Cuthbert said the defendant had exercised due precaution. L. F. Coleman, an expert on machines, explained to the court the workings of the chimney and spark arrester and he also thought that all due precautions had been taken by Mr. Ferguson. John Lee and Ed. Taylor also gave evidence. Fawcett testified that they had heard J. Farncomb, the engineer of the outfit, say that he could not keep up steam on account of the wind and that he had lifted the spark screen, which had allowed the sparks to go through. This concluded the evidence and both Mr. Meighen for the plaintiff and Mr. Anderson for the defence addressed the court.

At the conclusion his lordship summed up and reserved his decision, giving Mr. Anderson a week to furnish further authorities on the subject, when judgment will be given.

CLEAR CALL FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

In sending in a report of Rocky Coulee Union No. 105, the secretary states that at last they have succeeded in forming a strong and active union. J. A. Lennox has been elected to represent the union at the annual convention and he was given instructions to support the resolutions on loans to farmers and implement notes. Resolutions have been passed and the delegate instructed to present them at the convention on the grading of wheat principally by weight; the alteration of the first two words of section 112 of the Grain Act to read two clear working days instead of twenty-four hours, and for the government ownership of elevators under an independent commission.

ELEVEN VESSELS IN CANADA'S NAVY

The program as enunciated in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the naval bill last week, contained one surprise. It was announced that the Government had decided that Canada's initial navy shall consist of eleven vessels instead of seven vessels as was semi-officially announced some weeks ago. The eleven vessels will be made up of four cruisers of the Bristol class, one of the Bodicea type, a smaller class, and six destroyers of improved river class.

The annual expenditure for maintenance will be about \$3,000,000.

Sir Wilfrid expressed the hope that it would be possible to construct the navy in Canada, explaining that if would probably cost 35 per cent. more to build ships on this side of the Atlantic.

The bill which Sir Wilfrid introduced and which is entitled "An Act Respecting the Naval Service of Canada," follows the lines of the militia act, one radical difference being that Canadians are not compelled under any circumstances to serve in the navy.

OGILVIE'S STATEMENT

Manager Says Company Favors Government Ownership.

The Winnipeg Free Press prints the following:—At least one of the big milling companies has made a definite pronouncement which is practically an endorsement of the government ownership of elevators. This is the Ogilvie Milling company. In an interview with the press yesterday W. A. Black, western manager of that company, outlined the position of his company plainly as follows:

"The policy of our company has always favored the greatest possible freedom to farmers in the marketing and disposal of their products, and in so far as the present proposal that the government should operate a line of elevators is concerned, we have no objection to offer whatever so long as conducted on a business basis. The rates, in my opinion, should be made so as not to exceed the actual cost with due regard to the matter of depreciation, the necessary interest on the investment, and some reasonable amount towards a sinking fund.

"Country elevators generally are not now, and never have been, in our experience, a commercial proposition by themselves, but rather a means of handling from the farmers to the cars in order to facilitate more rapid transportation, thus obviating blockades, and the provision of necessary storage.

"Our company, however, is not interested to the same extent as the elevator companies, whose business is confined to the handling of grain for others, and buying and selling grain, whereas the matter of selection and accumulation for future use, of grain of suitable quality for our milling requirements makes a line of interior elevators of our own a necessary adjunct to the business."

BUYERS GATHER—PRICES JUMP

Buyers representing 165 lumber yards in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in Vancouver within the past few days for the purpose of acquiring themselves with the condition of the manufacturing end of the lumber business.

A large manufacturer of lumber in Vancouver stated that the outlook for a heavy exportation of lumber to the prairies during 1910 was excellent. The lumbering industry on the coast has never been, according to this authority, in a better condition than it is today, the stocks in the mills being about half what they were this time last year. The demand is much better than was the case twelve months ago.

The lumber manufacturers on the coast are expecting a general stiffening of the market in March and April, and while there may be no general advance in the price of lumber, increase is looked for in certain grades which some mills are at present long on. When they have worked their stocks down advances will naturally occur.

THE "ALL BLUE" ROUTE.

A Toronto dispatch says the project of a waterway from the Rocky Mountains across the prairies to Lake Superior takes definite shape. Application is being made to Parliament for an act to incorporate "The International Waterways Canal and Construction Company," with power to link up the Saskatchewan river with Thunder Bay. Advantage is to be taken with such existing streams and bodies of water as Lake Winnipeg, the Winnipeg River, the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake.

FATHER OF ENDEAVOR SOCIETY COMING

Walter D. Howell, field secretary of the C. E. S., Minnesota, has arrived in Winnipeg to enter upon the duties of field secretary there for three months, mainly with the object of preparing the way for the coming of Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor organization, and Wm. Shaw the general secretary, who are to come in February. They will arrive in Winnipeg February 24, will attend a worker's conference at 2 p.m. in Westminster church, and will be entertained at luncheon in Manitoba hall at 4.30 p.m. The executive will meet at 3.30 p.m., there will be a junior rally at 5 o'clock and a grand rally will be held at night, probably in

the Central Congregational church. The following day a three day convention will open at Manitou, Man. Dr. Clark and Mr. Shaw will remain throughout the entire convention, a favor which they are very seldom able to accord. They are on their way home from a tour round the world, including attendance at the world's C.E. convention, which was held in India in November. They have visited China and Japan on the way, and they are expected to come to Winnipeg from Spokane.

The city union committee will arrange for a week of prayer, the first week of February, in preparation for the special day here and the convention at Manitou.

COLOSSAL WEALTH

Capitalization of Steel and Coal Merger About Seventy Millions.

Preliminary estimates of the capitalization of the new steel and coal merger, which will swallow the existing Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal Companies, place it at a modest seventy millions. This is, roughly, thirteen millions more than the net value of the present stock and bond issues of the two companies. The merger has long been blocked by the opposition of Mr. James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal Company, whose bitter fight against the steel interests was ended only this year by a judgment of the Privy Council, under which Mr. Ross and his associates were assessed for heavy damages. Of the total amount \$2,750,000 has already been paid. By the present agreement Mr. Ross sells 50,000 shares, for which he receives \$1,250,000 in cash, and the balance at the rate of \$95 per share, spread over a period of thirty months. The action of Mr. Ross places the other shareholders in the merger, for control is now vested with the steel interests. It will be the greatest industrial enterprise in Canada, much larger in proportion to the population than the United States Steel Corporation is to the United States. The various securities of the merging company total up to fifty-seven millions, as follows:—

Dominion Iron & Steel Company—	
Common stock	\$20,000,000
Preferred stock	5,000,000
Bonds (Sept 30, 1908) ..	9,368,833
Dominion Coal Company—	
Common stock	\$15,000,000
Preferred stock	3,000,000
Bonds	5,000,000
Total	\$57,368,833

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Member for Qu'Appelle Urged Government Control in House of Commons

R. S. Lake, member for Qu'Appelle, addressing the House of Commons on Thursday last, urged the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. Over four million acres of land, which were set apart to finance the construction of the road had been sold for an amount almost equal to the calculated expenditure and there was no reason why the project should not be proceeded with.

Terminal Elevators

After declaring that the lands of the prairie provinces should be turned over to the provincial authorities and that something should be done to relieve the provinces of the burden imposed upon them by the fact that the C.P.R. does not pay taxes on its lands, Mr. Lake took up the question of terminal elevators. He said that the adoption of the policy of Government ownership of interior elevators by the Manitoba Government and the declaration of the Saskatchewan legislature in favor of a similar policy made it incumbent upon the Dominion Government to take over the elevators at the terminal points. He did not think that it would be necessary to purchase the elevators as railways would be willing to rent them.

Mr. Lake dealt at some length with the situation which arises every autumn in the west owing to the lack of labor at harvest time. He said that the situation last autumn was particularly serious and suggested the advisability of the Government appointing a commission to enquire into the matter with the idea of developing some plan which would give the western farmers relief during the harvest period.

BILL TO REGULATE COMBINES

Introduced in House of Commons by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on January 18, introduced in the House of Commons his Combines Restriction Bill, notice of which was given by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in his budget speech. The bill is a more far-reaching measure than Mr. Fielding indicated, however. Its application will be in the hands of the Minister of Labor. "It is believed," said Mr. King, in explaining the measure, "that the bill will afford a ready and convenient means whereby parties who have reason to believe that any combination is unduly enhancing prices or unfairly restricting competition, will be able to obtain an investigation and an effective remedy against any evils which may be found to exist."

Modus Operandi

"This is sought to be obtained, in the first place, by providing that six or more persons who feel that a combine exists and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine, to the detriment of the consumer, may make application to a judge of the high court for an order to grant an investigation of such a combine."

"The judge may call before him witnesses, but all that it is necessary for him to assure himself of before granting the order is that a prima facie case has been made out. When the judge issues an order for an investigation the order is directed to the Minister of the department, and the Minister then calls upon each of the parties concerned to name a member on the Board of Investigation."

"The act, in this particular, proceeds along lines somewhat similar to the procedure under the Industrial Investigation Act. The complainants and the parties accused are called upon to name representatives on the Board, and the two men thus chosen confer together with a view to selecting a chairman, who in this case, must be a judge of the court. The Board thus constituted shall have all the powers of a court of record. After due investigation, the Board must draw up a report and submit that report to the minister, who, in turn, is required to make it public through the official gazette and distribute copies to the press if so desired."

Publicly Effective

"There are certain classes of evils in the remedying of which it is believed publicity is more effective than a penalty. It may not be that publicity will in all cases prove an effective remedy, but in industrial matters it has many times in the past proven to be effective. While this act provides machinery of a nature calculated to let in light on the working of those large corporations, legislation does not rely entirely upon publicity to bring about the desired remedy. There are other remedies proposed, and one is a remedy already existing in connection with such articles as are protected by the tariff. The statutes in this particular give authority to the Governor-General in council where the reports show that the prices have been unduly enhanced or that competition is being unfairly restricted in virtue of protection given to a particular article, to reduce the tariff on the particular article or to remove the tariff altogether."

Another Class of Combination

"Then there is another class of combination which it is hoped this measure may be the means of repealing," said Mr. King. "I refer to the case of persons holding a patent, and in Section 7 of the act there is a provision that in case the owner or holder of a patent makes use of the exclusive rights he controls

so as to unduly limit the manufacture or supply of the article in a manner to injure trade or commerce, such patent shall be liable to be revoked. Then there is a further clause which provides that in the event of the Board finding any combination, unduly enhancing the price, or unfairly restricting competition and if the guilty party persists in the conduct which has been reported against, them in such a case he is liable to indictment and to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 for each day after the expiration of ten days from the date of publication of the report of the Board in the Canadian Gazette that the parties continue to offend."

MR. KERR'S ORGANIZATION TOUR

There should be a thorough rejuvenation of the Grain Growers' Association in south-western Manitoba during the next month, when F. W. Kerr, director for that section of the province, will address a series of twenty-five meetings. Most of the associations to be visited are arranging socials or banquets for the purpose of getting the ladies and young people interested in the work. The itinerary of Mr. Kerr's tour is as follows:

Oak Lake .. Jan. 19	Reston .. Feb. 4
Griswold .. " 20	Souris .. " 5
Alexander .. " 21	Hartney .. " 7
Beresford .. " 24	Napinka .. " 8
Melita .. " 25	Broomhill .. " 9
Carroll .. " 26	Tilston .. " 10
Elgin .. " 28	Pierson .. " 11
Minto .. " 29	Deloraine .. " 14
Antler .. " 31	Goodlands .. " 15
Sinclair .. Feb. 1	Waskada .. " 16
Pipestone .. " 2	Boissevain .. " 19

Huston School, Feb. 3

Brief News

The question as to the quality of Red Fife wheat in comparison with other varieties grown in this province as well as the influence of soil and climate upon the crop will be thoroughly discussed at the next convention by Mr. John A. Mooney, vice president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, who has for several years been a practical farmer in western Canada and has given much study to this question.

The convention will be held in Regina beginning on January 25, and is open to any person who wishes to attend. The secretary of the convention is F. Hedley Auld, Regina, Sask.

Winnipeg Poultry Show—February 8 to 12, 1910—promises to be one of Western Canada's most successful shows, and with increased interest being taken in poultry, those interested should not fail to attend, as there are not enough winter shows in the province at present and everything that will tend to advance this industry should be patronized. Prize lists will be ready early in January W. L. Cordingly, Sec., 127 Langside Street Winnipeg.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Canadian Northern and the British Columbia government, and Messrs Mackenzie and Mann left Victoria, January 15. Details of the arrangement will not be made known pending the bringing in of a bill in the legislature but it is understood that a clause controlling freight rates satisfactory to the government has been inserted.

The report of the million dollar government elevator at Port Colborne, Ontario, shows that from Sept. 28 to the season's close 250,000 bushels of grain were received for export, 970,000 for Montreal and 780,000 bushels for consumption at nearby points. There are 250,000 bushels still in the elevator.

U.F.A. CONVENTION AT EDMONTON

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta opened today (January 19th) at Edmonton, and will be in session for two days.

Among the questions which will be discussed will be those of a government packing plant; the question of international trade with British Columbia; the western grain route and terminals; government ownership of interior elevators; municipal abattoirs; beef chilling; local improvements; hay inspection; agricultural college; hail insurance; gopher and coyote extermination; co-operation in marketing; railway crossings and cattle guards on the railways.

The United Farmers will also discuss the formation of a National Council of the executives of the various provincial associations. A large and representative attendance is expected. A complete report of the proceedings will be published in THE GUIDE.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Market Trifle Weaker

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 18, 1910

Wheat.—During the past week markets have ruled weaker, gradually declining from \$1.08½ (where May wheat closed on the date of our last letter) to \$1.06½, where it closed to day, or a decline of 2 cents on our May option for the week. Cash wheat has also declined in the same proportion. The demand during the week for cash wheat has been good for all grades under No. 1 Northern, but the bulk of this grain has been taken by eastern millers. Some wheat, however, has been worked for export and this has helped to keep our market steady and has not allowed the price to decline as readily as it would have done had this demand not been in evidence. From the high point our market has declined almost 4 cents, and while ultimately we believe in lower prices for our May wheat, still we do not think we will at any time have a very sharp decline in price.

We understand that Old Country markets are holding steadier than ours. American markets have been the weakest of any of the world's markets. The farmers are still holding their wheat and not selling it freely, especially on the declines. This is a good feature of the marketing of grain this year and is certainly helping to keep prices steadier and also keep them at a higher level. We would suggest to farmers holding wheat now in store at the terminals that they take advantage of the present high prices and sell at least part of their holdings, as we do not think the present high level of prices will continue long in the new year upon which we have entered.

Oats.—The market has been steady and strong and we have had a good demand for all grades of this grain.

Barley has also been strong with a fair demand all the time.

Flax has experienced a big slump in price. This was to be expected as the price had got altogether too high to be safe.

Liverpool Market Letter

BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 7, 1910

During the week wheat futures have ruled strong and advancing, principally on account of poor reports from the Argentine, today's prices showing an improvement of 3¼d.

Cargoes of White wheat from the Pacific Coast of America, 6d. to 1/- dearer, Australians 6d. to 1/- dearer, Indians 6d. to 1/- dearer, Russians 6d. to 9d. dearer.

Argentine cargoes 1/- to 1/3 dearer; shipments this week to Liverpool, nil; U.K. direct, nil; continent, 2,000; orders, nil; equalling 2,000 against 17,000 last week and 73,000 last year. Latest cables report rather badly of the crops. In addition to disappointing reports from the north, reports from the south are now coming in and are exceedingly discouraging.

Russia reports return of exceedingly mild weather, the seedlings are growing rapidly and it is feared that sudden frost without snow would do considerable damage. Stocks are still heavy, but offerings are restricted.

Roumania reports very mild weather and the young growth is becoming rank. Hungary also reports wet and mild weather, crop reports are favorable but dry weather would be welcomed. Italy reports favorably of the crop outlook. Markets are again firmer and there is more demand for foreign wheat. Spain reports a sudden change from exceedingly mild weather to severe cold, which it is feared will not do any good to the young seedlings.

Holland and Belgium report nothing new. Germany reports favorably of the crop outlook, "bear" sellers continue very much in evidence for the spring months at a considerable discount from present figures, and it is thought that this country will be a very heavy buyer in the spring.

France reports nothing new. India reports good rains and crop prospects are favorable, acreage of wheat is said to show a fair increase on last year.

Australia reports threshing returns are disappointing in South Australia, where the yield is expected to barely equal last year and on the whole it is thought that the earlier estimates of export surplus will have to be somewhat reduced.

The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U.K. has decreased 20,000 qrs. since last week, whilst that for the continent has decreased 65,000; the total for Europe is now 3,210,000 qrs. against 2,545,000 last year and 3,265,000 qrs. at the same time in 1907.

Russian and Black Sea shipments.—Ports of call, 62,000; U.K. 122,000; France, 16,000; Germany, 56,000; Belgium, 62,000; Holland, 92,000; Italy, 7,000; other countries, 88,000. Total, 505,000 qrs. last week against 717,000 qrs. previous week.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

BY H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, DECEMBER 31, 1909

We beg to confirm our reports of 24th inst. Wheat closes 3¼ cent higher in New York and 2¼ cent. on Dec. and 1 cent on May in Chicago.

We have had firm markets again during the whole week, in spite of the usual quietness caused by the holidays at the end of the year. The strength of the near-by position becoming more and more evident, the more certain the effects become of our limited stocks for the next three months. In whatever direction we turn our eyes, we find nothing but paucity of stocks for which there are no prospects of increase; on the contrary, it is clear that those who are holders of wheat, in the exporting countries as well as in those of import, are so little overloaded that they can easily look on. There are serious people who speak of a probable manipulation of May wheat in Chicago, on account of scarcity of stuff, and one must admit that the bulls are in a favorable position, because not only they have to pay no carrying charges for their near holdings, but, on the contrary, buy it at a discount of 6 cents below December. Nevertheless, our optimism does not go so far as that. We think that farmers' holdings in America are certainly much larger than last year, and in spite of their so much praised prosperity, they will doubtlessly be less stiff when prospects which so far are described to be so favorable continue in that way—and also might they not resist the influence of the larger world's quantities which can really be expected on offer at that period. It is true that Plate is spoken less favorably of, but the simultaneous competition of all the countries which have to spare surpluses will put at our disposal sufficient wheat to prevent a further rise above the present high level. An important item will also be the native wheats, the condition of which can but improve. Exceptionally mild weather has delayed the marketing of this wheat more than usual, but a few weeks of dry and cool temperature which cannot fail to come, will perhaps lead to more offering from that quarter than it is now the case. We therefore confine our opinion—and this most decidedly—to the winter months, and reserve our opinion for later, because if we see for late spring sufficient wheat in sight the prospects of the

growing crops will exercise an absolutely uncontrollable influence at this moment's writing. We wish to place here a word about the so much discussed question where the enormous quantities moved since the beginning of the season have gone to. We are not of the opinion that it is exclusively the increased consumption that explains this disappearance. We think that as far as America is concerned, we must go back to the crisis of 1907 when for financial reasons quantities were exported that would never have been so big if the situation had been normal. The inferiority of the winter wheats, with their poor rendiment, also explains the necessity of employing a much larger quantity of same. Then, as an unusually large amount of European wheat was for the first months after harvesting entirely unfit for milling, it was as if the new native crop did almost not exist, giving thus an outlet for the absorption of excessive quantities of foreign stuff. Furthermore, Hungary, normally quite independent from foreign countries, swallowed the whole of the Dominion crop and a good deal of others, too, and the exceptional meeting of those circumstances led thus to the phenomenon of reduced quantities available which we are noticing everywhere.

Statistics.—The weekly shipments of wheat and flour to Europe are estimated this week at 1,010,000 qrs. against 1,125,000 qrs. last week and 730,000 qrs. last year. Quantities afloat are said to be 3,295,000 qrs. this week against 3,345,000 qrs. last week and 2,910,000 qrs. last year.

The European Visible Supply comes to 7,865,000 qrs. this week, against 7,825,000 qrs. last week and 6,700,000 qrs. last year.

The American Visible Supply is estimated this week at 36,350,000 bushels, against 37,851,000 bushels last week and 57,433,000 bushels last year.

Maize has ruled firm this week, but business was slow owing to the small consumptive demand. Plate shipments show a big decrease which renders against a week before sellers very stiff. New crop sellers more reserved on reports of unfavorable weather. Danubian maize meets with more interest, quality remaining quite satisfactory and prices being at a much cheaper level than Plate.

As to other feeding stuffs, viz., Oats and Rye, we have nothing special to mention beside what we have said in our previous report.

Linseed had another week of strong and excited markets, a further pretty rise being established, mainly for later deliveries. Towards the end of the week the excitement gave way and we are closing quiet and at a small fraction below top figures. At the present level of prices it is difficult to foresee a continuation of the upward movement. Much depends upon the final output of the crops in Argentine and India, the former of which is still subject to conflicting estimates. Another factor to consider is the possibility of fresh purchases in the latter countries for account of the United States. On the whole, we always believe in high figures for the next campaign, but it would be difficult to forecast whether Plate prices will range between fr.30 and fr.35, or between fr.35 and fr.40. We personally find the present level fairly high.

With kind wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Liverpool General Market Report

(From The Corn Trade News, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1909)

Wheat cargoes are firm with few offers of Plate.

Pacific Coast cargoes.—42/- (approx. \$1.26) asked for 14,000 qrs. Blue Stem lately sailed. 40/3 (approx. \$1.20½) for 13,000 qrs. Red Walla, Oct. B/L.

Australian wheat cargoes.—12-15,000 qrs. three ports, Dec.-Jan. is held at 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½). 39/3 (approx. \$1.17½) would buy 12,000 qrs. three ports Jan.-Feb. A steamer of 6,000 tons by 5th Jan. would probably come at 40/6 (approx. \$1.21½). Parcels of Australians to Liverpool for Dec.-Jan. offer at 39/3 (approx. \$1.17½). 39/- (approx. \$1.17) wanted for Jan.-Feb.

Russian wheat cargoes are neglected at about unchanged quotations. Azoff-Black Sea afloat offers at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19½). Jan. 39/6 to 40/6 (approx. \$1.18½ to \$1.21½). Steamers Azima, Dec.-Jan. are held at 40/6 to 41/6 (approx. \$1.21½ to \$1.24½).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—4,500 tons Rosafe, 62½ lbs., Jan. is held at 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½), 39/- (approx. \$1.17) for 62½ lbs. Jan.-Feb., and 37/3 (approx. \$1.11½) about value for 5,000 tons Barusso, 62½ lbs., Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool of Rosafe, 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. offers at 37/6 (approx. \$1.12½). 37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked for Barusso, 62½ lbs., same position, 38/10½ (approx. \$1.10½) value for 62 lbs. Feb.-March. 37/6 (approx. \$1.12½) asked in London for Barusso, 62½ lbs., Jan.-Feb. 37/3 (approx. \$1.11½) for Feb.-March.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels for Liverpool are easy for near positions but firm for distant. Parcels to London are quiet, unchanged.

No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. L'p'l.)	Jan.-Feb.	38/7½	approx. \$1.15½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Jan.-Feb.	38/-	" 1.14
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Jan.-Feb.	37/6	" 1.12½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. Ldn.)	Jan.-Feb.	39/6	" 1.18½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Jan.-Feb.	38/7½	" 1.15½

Indian wheat parcels for Liverpool are quiet at about ½d. decline.

Choice White Kurrachee	Nov.-Dec.	8/4	approx. \$1.20
Choice White Kurrachee	Dec.-Jan.	8/3	" 1.18 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	8/2½	" 1.18 1-5

Indian parcels for London are quiet, unchanged.

Choice White Kurrachee	Dec.-Jan.	41/6	approx. \$1.24½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Ap.-May	40/3	" 1.20½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

Per 480 Rye terms, full outturn, 4,500 tons, Rosafe, Jan. ship-		
ment, steamer	39/-	approx. \$1.17

SALES OF PARCELS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	38/10½	approx. \$1.16½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	38/3	" 1.14½
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Arrived	39/3	" 1.17½

FRIDAY, DEC. 24.

1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	37/3	approx. \$1.11½
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TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	38/3	approx. \$1.14½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	37/9	" 1.13½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May delivery:

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Jan. 12	108 1/2	39 1/2	203 1/2
Jan. 13	107 1/2	39 1/2	203 1/2
Jan. 14	107 1/2	38 1/2	202 1/2
Jan. 15	107 1/2	38 1/2	198 1/2
Jan. 17	105 1/2	38 1/2	194 1/2

Liverpool Spot Cash

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

New Zealand	8/11 1/2 approx.	\$1.29
1 Nor. Man., new 8/3	"	1.18 4-5
2 Nor. Man. new 8/2	"	1.17 3-5
3 Nor. Man. old 8/11 1/2	"	1.29
Ch. White Karachi	"	
Ord. terms 8/4 1/2	"	1.20 3-5
Red Wh. Karachi 8/2 1/2	"	1.18 1-5
2 Hard Winter 8/4	"	1.20
Barusso 8/5	"	1.21 1-5
Russian 8/5	"	1.21 1-5

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Jan. 14:

Spring Wheat		1910	1909
One Northern		206	29
Two Northern		331	102
Three Northern		171	94
No. 4		48	34
Feed			13
Rejected 1		43	22
Rejected 2		28	23
No grade		5	15
Rejected		15	5
Condemned		3	3
No. 5		15	17
No. 6		1	18

Winter Wheat		1910	1909
No. 2 Alberta Red		4	
No. 3 Alberta Red		6	
No. 4 R.W.		1	
No. 4 White		1	
No. 5 R.W.		4	
No. 2 M.W.		1	

Oats		1910	1909
No. 1 C.W.		11	
No. 2 C.W.		135	
No. 3		24	
Rejected		24	
No grade		5	
Extra No. 1 Feed		45	
No. 1 Feed		23	
No. 2 Feed		4	

Barley		1910	1909
No. 3 Extra		2	
No. 3		23	
No. 4		19	
Rejected		16	

Flax		1910	1909
No. 1 N.W. Manitoba		27	
No. 1 Manitoba		2	
Rejected		1	

Grand Total

1212

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on Jan. 14, 1910, was 4,772,966.30 bushels as against 4,614,366.20 bushels last week, and 4,575,466.20 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 593,557.20 bushels last year, 491,880 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	23,886.20	3,836.20
No. 1 Nor.	1,380,079.20	865,481.30
No. 2 Nor.	1,523,426.00	1,212,026.50
No. 3 Nor.	964,368.10	1,030,569.00
No. 4	227,298.50	617,507.00
No. 5	52,275.50	271,967.10
Other grades	601,631.00	1,075,097.40

4,772,966.30 4,575,466.20

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 White	189,512.19
No. 2	1,234,033.16
No. 3 White	220,229.14
Mixed	8,293.14
Other grades	110,847.09

1,762,916.04 2,369,911.00

Stocks of

Barley	406,631.00	457,452.00
Flax	549,881.00	747,222.00

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

January 14

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Pt. William	2,160,888	533,095	25,111
Pt. Arthur	2,006,077	1,224,820	281,520
Depot H'r	35,110	117,314	
Meaford	366,218	85,092	74,382
Mid. Tiffin	1,428,988	1,064,939	19,969
Collingwood	37,463	59,722	51,127
Owen Sound	216,623	399,171	45,760
Goderich	344,338	95,452	7,661
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	168,152	24,051	18,107
Pt. Colborne	136,000	250,000	21,000
Kingston	118,000		20,530
Prescott	67,810		
Montreal	197,460	378,071	54,779
Quebec	1,600	38,500	2,200
St. John, N.B.	600,449	18,512	47,933

	8,491,176	4,293,739	770,119
Tot. visible	12,726,574	5,153,398	959,641
Last week . . .	3,281,115	5,079,764	101,066
Last year . .	6,341,004	3,415,556	932,056
Balance in store at Buffalo and Duluth.			

Balance in store at Buffalo and Duluth,

Comparative Visible

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat	26,068,000	27,077,000	48,704,000
Corn	10,141,000	9,406,000	7,208,000
Oats	9,541,000	10,367,000	10,353,000

World's Wheat Shipments

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	2,032,000	3,808,000	3,209,000
Russian	2,920,000	3,016,000	464,000
Danube	456,000	792,000	736,000
India	296,000	808,000	
Argentina	296,000	144,000	1,512,000
Australia	2,792,000	1,616,000	1,880,000
Various	136,000	184,000	104,000
Total	8,928,000	10,368,000	7,904,000

WHEAT ON PASSAGE		LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat		27,040,000	26,992,000	23,368,000
Incr.		48,000		
Corn		11,047,000	13,382,000	8,678,000
Incr.		1,885,000		

Primary Receipts

Wheat: Receipts, 1,037,000 bushels; shipments, 238,000. Last year—Receipts 706,000 bushels; shipments, 201,000 bus. Corn: 827,000 bushels; shipments, 592,000 bushels. Last year, 944,000 bushels to 385,000 bushels.

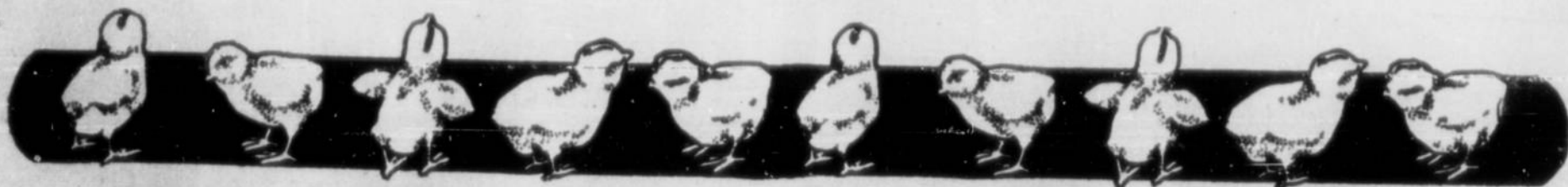
Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Royal Household	\$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—	
Five Roses	\$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.20
XXXX	1.70
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Purity	\$3.05
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Maitland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXXX	1.60
HUDSON'S BAY CO.—	
Hungarian Patent	\$3.05

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JANUARY 12-18, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								BARLEY		OATS		FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	Rej. 3	Rej. 4	Rej. 5	Rej. 6	Rej. 7
12	103 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	96	92 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	93 1/2	46	44
13	103 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	84 1/2	74 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	46	44
14	103 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	84 1/2	74 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	46	44
15	103 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	84 1/2	74 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	46	44
17	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	84 1/2	74 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	46	44
18	101 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	84 1/2	74 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	46	44



Raise The Crop That Never Fails

That crop is poultry—the crop that knows no “bad years.” You can raise that crop on your farm, no matter whereabouts in Canada it is. You can raise poultry successfully, make money doing it, and be sure of a good market for all you do raise. You need make no heavy investment to start at it; you need no elaborate equipment; you don't have to give up a big slice of your land to poultry-raising, even if you go into it on a pretty big scale.

Nor is it hard work to make a go of poultry-farming,—not anything like the work it takes most everywhere to make even a pittance out of ordinary farming. Poultry-raising, nowadays, with The Peerless Way to follow and the certainty it provides for you, is actually a business that you owe it to yourself to get into, and to get into right away. Consider the matter carefully. Read every word of what follows, and act upon its suggestions.

This Is How You Can Make Your Farm Pay Better

First of all, sit down now and drop us a post card with your name and address on it. That will bring you a book you ought to read twice, at least,—it is packed so full of facts about poultry-for-profit. It tells you the real truth about poultry-raising; there is no empty theory, no clever writing, in it at all; but it certainly does clear up a lot of problems that use to puzzle people. This book explains just why The Peerless Incubator, The Peerless Brooder, and The Peerless Way make a combination that puts success within anybody's reach—makes success practically certain, failure practically impossible.

The Peerless Incubator is so designed, so constructed, from practical experience, with precise knowledge of the climatic conditions of every section of Canada, that it will positively hatch perfectly in any part of the country. When you get that book we ask you to send for, you will read letters in it from every province of the Dominion,—letters from people who have done with the Peerless what they could not have done with any other incubator built. That may sound like a bold statement; but you will learn its truth once you study the subject. Get the book and see why.

Very Little Money Will Start You Right

Don't imagine for a moment that you need a great deal of cash to start after the profit there is in poultry. One important feature of The Peerless Way is how easy it is made for our friends to go into the business with but very little ready money. And don't imagine, either, you need be anything of an expert to succeed with poultry. Your own good common-sense, added to a fair degree of diligence and effort, equips you thoroughly to make money poultry-raising, and to make it quick. Get the cold facts.

We Guarantee To Find a Buyer For Your Product

Here is another valuable service you get when you follow The Peerless Way:—We guarantee to find a buyer for all the fowl or eggs you want to sell—a buyer who pays spot cash, pays the highest market prices, and charges no commission whatever. Poultry prices, and prices for eggs—as you would know if you lived in a city—have been climbing steadily year after year. They are going to be higher still; they will never be lower, at least; because the demand is growing faster than the supply.

You Get, Free, The Advice And Aid of Experts

Another very important thing about The Peerless Way is that our interest in your success doesn't lapse when your Peerless Outfit is shipped. We figure, you see that our reputation is largely bound up with your success—yes, with **your individual success**, once you become a Peerless follower. If one Peerless customer should fail at poultry-raising because we did not do all we should have done to help him, we would feel disgraced. So we try to see to it that no Peerless user fails. Our Board of Experts gives advice, counsel, detailed instructions, to any Peerless user who wants them. And the advice is so plain, so explicit, that a child could not misunderstand it. It tells just how to overcome every difficulty poultry-raising has; and it explains fully the methods which have built up the largest poultry-farm in Canada—the great Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, at Pembroke, where the Peerless method of hatching was perfected and is exclusively followed.

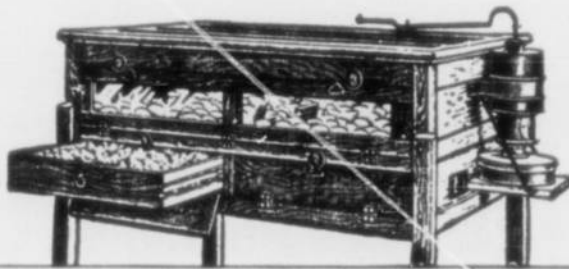
The Best Paying Business You Can Get Into

For the work involved and the money required, poultry-raising, The Peerless Way, is the best business there is. It has possibilities big enough to interest a capitalist; and yet a schoolboy of average intelligence can succeed at it, make money at it, prosper in it, yet start with but a few dollars. There is not a farm in Canada on which poultry cannot be raised for profit; there is not a farm on which poultry will not pay better than any other crop. You simply cannot find a better investment for part of your time or for all of it.

Neither can you find a better way to go into it than The Peerless Way. Ten thousand people are doing well with it. So can you.

FREE Big Valuable Poultry Book

You have read enough here to convince you, probably, that there really is something worth while in poultry raising The Peerless Way. Now send for the FREE book that tells the whole story—that clinches the whole argument—that gives facts and figures and proofs—things you want to know, and ought to learn of right NOW. Make a start this very day. Send for the book. Address:



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay the freight and give you a 10-year guarantee.

We Trust You Willingly

When it is not just convenient for our customers to start on a cash-down basis, we willingly arrange such long credit terms that the Peerless equipment pays for itself—earns its whole cost long before the last payment is due. You will find us very easy people to deal with; you will be pleased and satisfied at every point. Write us to-day.

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head Office at Pembroke, Ontario. They will receive prompt attention.

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CANADA

The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit No. 10—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.



Read the Offer:

I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph in every Home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator: for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you, yourself, would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money

I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete

list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it.

You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. SIGN THE COUPON TODAY.

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